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'ARAFAT CALLS FOR PALESTINIAN MOBILIZATION IN LEBANON

NC170747 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The day before yesterday, Brother leader Abu 'Ammar opened the martyr Mahir Al-Burnu course for Fatah cadres at Salah Ad-Din camp in Damascus with an important political speech.

Abu 'Ammar began by warning of the grave plot being carried out by the Phalangist Party in collaboration with the Zionist enemy. He said: So far, the first chapter of the plot that was engineered during the late meeting between the Zionist General Eytan and Bashir al-Jumayyil has been implemented. Abu 'Ammar said that, according to this plot, Israel will assist Al-Jumayyil to control the isolationist enclave in order to enable him to become either the president of the republic of the isolationist enclave.

Abu 'Ammar noted that the plot scenario is becoming clearer in Lebanon. Agent Sa'd Haddad is moving from the south and Bashir Al-Jumayyil is making moves, with Israeli help and from certain elements in the Lebanese Army, to circumvent the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement from the north and south.

Abu 'Ammar said: I say that those who have been fighting against Israel for years will take no notice of fighting 20,000 isolationists and traitors of the Arab nation. We made a decision in the PLO Executive Committee declaring a general mobilization among the Palestinian people in order to confront this plot. We will not allow Begin, As-Sadat and Carter to harm the victories achieved by our struggle. The Palestinian factor has become the difficult one in the area.

YASIR 'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED BY YUGOSLAV RADIO

LD162156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Sarajevo, July 16, (TANJUG)--Israel is preparing a new major military action against the Palestinian revolution and southern Lebanon with the aim of changing the power relationship in this country and in the whole of the Arab region, stated President of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat this morning in an interview to Yugoslavia's station Radio Sarajevo. 'Arafat stressed that he had information on the forthcoming Israeli aggression.

Speaking of the forthcoming UN General Assembly session on the Palestinian question, called at the initiative of the movement of nonaligned countries, 'Arafat said that he considers the future decisions of this meeting as binding on all participant countries.

He recalled that the calling of the session was in fact implementation of the decisions taken at the 1979 nonaligned summit conference in Havana. The situation in the Near East is explosive, said 'Arafat, citing the U.S. military pressures in the region and the Israeli endeavours to prolong terror over the Palestinians and the people of Lebanon, as well as the "Camp David plot" and the "plot against the Palestinian people" as the causes of this situation.

Turning to the West European stand from Venice on the Near East, 'Arafat expressed the view that the declaration issued after the meeting contains some positive points, but also noted with regret that the Netherlands and Denmark have negative attitudes in this respect. He stressed that it was up to the "Arab people to take its stand on these two partial and negative attitudes".

'Arafat especially underlined the importance of Arab unity. "The Palestinians will never forget the attitude of our friend and leader Tito toward the Palestinian people", said 'Arafat. He added that relations with Yugoslavia "are of a strategic nature" for the Palestinians and that they are based on "lofty principles".

Damascus Radio Report

JN162142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the Zionist enemy is preparing to launch a wide-scale aggression against the Palestinian revolution and southern Lebanon. Reports said that speaking in an interview published today in Belgrade, 'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution has detailed information about the expected aggression.

Yasir 'Arafat described the situation in the Arab area as on the brink of a great explosion. He was referring to the U.S. military pressures on the area and the enemy's preparations to launch a new aggression against the Palestinians and the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. 'Arafat stressed that the Camp David plot and the other designs being weaved against the Palestinian people are the main factors behind the deteriorating situation.

PLO DELEGATE HUSAYN PREDICTS MIDDLE EAST WAR 'THIS SUMMER'

AU151416 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 15 Jul 80 p 5

[Unattributed report on interview of Vienna PLO representative Ghazi Husayn in Vienna on 14 July 1980]

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ)--There will be a Middle East war before the end of this summer, PLO representative Husayn declared in a talk with ARBEITER-ZEITUNG. In his opinion, Begin will launch a major military operation against Lebanon in an attempt to find a way out of the political and economic crisis into which Begin has maneuvered Israel. Husayn believes that the Begin government wants to permanently annex Lebanon, similar to the West Bank--under the banner of a greater Israel concept.

"In Beirut a new bloodbath against the PLO leadership is to be launched," Husayn says. At the same time, an attack against Lebanon would serve the aim of giving Israel control of the water resources that are so important for that region, and specifically it would enable Israel to carry out the diversion of the Litani River. Husayn warns that such an attack could lead to major conflict with the Arab countries, which would come to the Palestinians' aid, and there might also be aid "from other friends." Husayn sees exacerbating contradictions in Israeli society and even within the government coalition--one need only think of the numerous resignations of cabinet ministers--and warns that these contradictions cannot be solved by "such a military adventure." "It could improve Begin's position only temporarily and provisionally."

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QADDUMI CONDEMNS PHALANGISTS, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD161326 Kuwait KUNA in English 1120 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] July 16, (KUNA)--The head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, said Wednesday the military liquidation of the militiamen of former President Camille Sham'un by the Phalangist Party is a vivid example that Phalangists are seeking to partition Lebanon. In a statement to AR-RAY AL-'AMM newspaper, Qaddumi said the Arabs should be aware of this Phalangist aim and should work to foil it because of the dangers it poses.

Qaddumi, code-named Abu al-Lutf, said he hoped that all Arab and nonaligned states would attend the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly to participate in the debate of the Palestinian issue and to promote and pass resolution adopted by the Islamic conference which was held in Amman last week.

He called on Islamic nations to continue their boycott of Israel due to the latter's constant violation of the sanctity of Muslim holy places in Jerusalem and continued occupation of Arab land.

On the African attitude towards Israel, Qaddumi said Arab states should keep up contacts with African countries to make sure the latter do not restore diplomatic relations with the Jewish state under American pressure.

He denied claims that the PLO was trying to assassinate the U.S. President and said such talk was "nonsense." "Our only objective is to liberate our land, repatriate our people and establish our independent state," he said.

He described U.S. policy towards Arab problems as highly antagonistic and said the United States is trying to subjugate the Middle East area, plunder Arab wealth and liquidate the Palestinian problem through implementing the Camp David agreements.

He criticized U.S. attempts to gain military facilities in the gulf region, and said security stability in the gulf cannot be secured by military bases.

CHATTI INFORMS GISCARD OF AMMAN CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

LD161356 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 16 (MAP)--Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization had talks here Tuesday with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. After the meeting Mr Chatti said to newsmen that the relations between the Islamic Conference Organization and France have been at the center of his talks with the French president.

"I have informed the president of the fact that the Islamic conference feels that the degradation of the situation both in Al-Quds and Kabul, constitutes a threat to peace in these respective regions and in the world", he added.

"I have also informed the president of the resolutions adopted by the special meeting of Arab foreign affairs ministers of Islamic countries, which was held in Amman", Mr Chatti went on, precisising that he had also evoked with Mr d'Estaing the special session of the UN scheduled for July 22, and which will be devoted to the Palestinian issue.

Asked about Afghanistan Mr Chatti said that the Islamic conference asks for a dialogue with the two Afghan parties involved in the conflict. "The conference," he precised, "which holds indirect contact with the Soviet Union, has as sole objective, the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan". "Afghanistan will never disappear, and there will always be Afghan fighters", he concluded.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE DENOUNCES KHOMEYNI'S TEACHINGS

LD161045 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1004 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Riyadh--The Islamic League strongly deplores the statements published in the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, attributed to the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, about what he calls the advent of the expected mahdi to bring about what the prophets were unable to achieve.

A statement issued by the league in this respect says that the phrases mentioned in a speech Khomeyni made on 28 June and broadcast by Tehran Radio openly contradict the Islamic faith and the principles of our pure Islamic religion. It contains an open contradiction to Islam, the Holy Koran, the Prophet's blessed traditions and what the Muslims and their ulema have unanimously agreed upon.

In its statement the league points out that neither a denial nor a refutation of such statements were issued by Tehran, despite the fact that they deny the teachings of the Koran, the Prophet's traditions and the unanimity of the nation on the fact that our Prophet--may the blessings and peace of God be on him--was the seal of the prophets and messengers and the greatest reformer for mankind as he was sent with the most accomplished message. The following is the text of the league's statement:

The Islamic League has acquainted itself with what was published in the Kuwaiti AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on Monday, 1u Sha'ban, 1400 A.H. corresponding to 30 June 1980, on the front page under the heading: "Khomeyni Says That the Expected Mahdi Will Appear and Achieve What the Prophets Were Not Able To." In the article it is said that all the prophets came to lay the foundations for justice in the world but that they did not succeed. Even the Prophet Muhammad, the seal of the prophets, who came to to reform mankind and execute justice did not succeed in doing so during his time. The person who will succeed in doing so and who will lay the foundations of justice in all quarters of the world and reform deviationists is the expected imam mahdi. This was mentioned in the speech made by Khomeyni on 28 June and broadcast by Tehran Radio.

As this statement, attributed to Khomeyni, openly contradicts the Islamic faith and the principles of our pure religion, the Islamic League strongly deplores such statements because of their open contradiction of Islam, the Holy Koran the Prophet's blessed traditions and what the Muslims and their ulema have unanimously agreed upon. Also no denial or rebuttal has been issued by Tehran concerning those statements, despite the fact that they deny the teachings of the Koran, the Prophet's traditions--may the blessing and peace of God be on him--and the unanimity of the nation on the fact that our Prophet is the seal of prophets and messengers and the greatest reformer for mankind, as he was sent with the most accomplished message. The Almighty has said: Today I have perfected your religion for you. I have completed my blessings upon you, and I have approved Islam for your religion. He also said, addressing His noble Prophet: We have sent mercy through you to the world. The Prophet, may the blessing and peace of God be on him, said: I have left something which if you adhere to, you will never go astray: God's book and my traditions.

We ask the Almighty to help us avoid the slippery way to sedition--whether seen or unseen--to return us to the straight path and to grant us the means of understanding. There is no power or strength save in the Almighty.

ADDITIONS TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FINAL STATEMENT

Amman JORDAN TIMES in English on 14 July publishes the "text or the declaration issued by the Islamic conference organization" at the end of its meeting in Amman on 13 July. The JORDAN TIMES version of the "declaration" covers only the "resolutions" of the conference, which were published in the item entitled "Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference Held in Amman" and subtitled "Final Statement" on pages A 4 to 6 of the 14 July issue of this DAILY REPORT.

A comparison of the JORDAN TIMES "text" of the conference "declaration" and the "resolutions" contained in the published item reveal that the two versions are identical, except that the JORDAN TIMES adds the following passages:

Page A 5, last paragraph, from the end of the first line to the end of the paragraph, should read... previous Islamic conferences regarding the question of Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem. More particularly, the conference notes Security Council Resolution 242....

Page A 6, the entire second paragraph should read: ...Third, the conference condemns both the official and government backed racist, expansionist and terrorist policies and practices by the Zionist authorities in occupied Palestine. The conference considers those policies and practices as a challenge to the will of the Muslim world and an outrageous violation of international law. In this respect, the conference reaffirms that any country supporting the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic shrines in Palestine is an enemy of Islam and Muslims....

Sixth paragraph, last line, should read: ...to such support. It also endorses the housing policy carried out in the occupied territories by the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee for the safeguarding of land and people, and decides to strengthen the economical, social and cultural potentials of Arab nations in the occupied homeland....

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER RENEWS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

LD151224 Kuwait KUNA in English 1149 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (KUNA)--The Arab summit conference will be held next November as previously scheduled, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Tuesday. The foreign minister said Kuwait will support all Arab efforts for coordination in the face of prevailing challenges.

He renewed Kuwait's rejection of UN Resolution 242 and said whatever was acceptable to the Palestinians in this respect "is acceptable to us." Shaykh Sabah called on the Arabs to shelve their differences for good and concentrate on keeping the region out of big power struggles. "Neither the Americans nor the Soviets will help in solving our problems, and Arabs must utilize their own capabilities," he told the AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper.

SECURITY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN WAKE OF BOMBING INCIDENT

LD161234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1126 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 16 (KUNA)--Efforts are under way to identify elements behind last week's bombing of a Kuwait newspaper premises, informed sources said Wednesday. Security department at the Ministry of Interior is launching a massive investigation to disclose circumstances that led to the incident, AL-QABAS newspaper said.

State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn ruled out any possibility that the bombs might have been planted by Kuwait elements or by members of resident communities. Husayn affirmed the extensive presence of security everywhere in Kuwait and said the situation was fully reviewed at the ministerial committee Tuesday.

A high-level emergency meeting of the gulf states will shortly be convened to agree on a plan for security coordination, those sources said. But the level of the proposed meeting and its exact date were not disclosed. Meanwhile, a gulf newspaper said Tuesday contacts were made between the gulf states in connection with recent developments and in facing the (?prevailing) international struggles.

AL-KHALIJ newspaper quoted informed sources as saying those consultations reviewed [word indistinct] pressures and plans drawn for the gulf region. Consultations also dealt with threats made by industrial countries and attempts to draw a gloomy picture of the region's security.

The recent bombing incidents in Kuwait were exploited to throw doubts as to region's ability to maintain security and stability, those sources said. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Interior announced Wednesday a number of transfers among senior security officials.

UAE

GOVERNMENT LIFTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST ZIMBABWE

JN161446 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 Jul--It was announced in Abu Dhabi today that the UAE has decided to lift the economic, trade and oil sanctions that were imposed on the republic of Zimbabwe.

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A responsible source here has stated that this procedure is in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, which called on the world's states to lift the sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe, as it achieved its complete independence this year.

The source added that the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently submitted a memorandum to this effect to the economy and petroleum ministries, in order to implement this decision.

The UAE previously welcomed Zimbabwe's independence, as expressed in the cable of congratulations sent by the UAE president to the president of Zimbabwe.

PAPER REPORTS HIGH-LEVEL CONTACTS ON GULF SECURITY

JN151359 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Sharjah, 15 Jul--In a dispatch from Kuwait, the AL-KHALIJ newspaper said here today that quick, intensive meetings were undertaken among the gulf capitals over the past 2 days, with the purpose of studying the region's security situation in light of aspects of the international political struggle in the region.

Citing informed circles, the paper said that these meetings, which were held at the highest political levels, dealt with the plans and pressures to which the gulf region is generally exposed. They also permitted an exchange of views for the purpose of adopting joint constructive stands in this regard.

These informed circles pointed out that a part of the meetings centered on what the large industrial states may submit in the way of tests of intimidation and dismay, intended to portray the gulf region as living in a state of confusion and inability to control its individual and regional security.

The paper noted that the subject of security in the gulf region was raised intensively during these meetings, following the recent sabotage act against the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR BAGHDAD 15 JULY

GF151325 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Sa'id ar-Raqbani left for Baghdad today. He leads a UAE delegation that will participate in Iraq's celebration of the 17 July revolution.

In a predeparture statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY at Dubayy airport, Ar-Raqbani said he will convey the greetings and congratulations of UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan, Vice President and Prime Minister Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum and the UAE Government and people to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and the government and people of fraternal Iraq.

PETROLEUM MINISTER RETURNS FROM JAPAN, PHILIPPINES

JN160801 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 16 July--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, returned to Abu Dhabi from Manila yesterday evening at the end of a 10-day visit to Japan and the Philippines. During the visit, Dr al-'Utaybah held talks with the two countries' officials on strengthening bilateral relations in the oil sphere.

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PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR OMANI STRUGGLE

LD151544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, has reiterated the support of the Yemeni people and the YSP for the struggle of the Omani people against foreign military presence in Oman, so that Oman shall be a national democracy under the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] leadership. This was stated yesterday by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad when he received a PFLO delegation led by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, chairman of the PFLO central executive committee.

The two sides affirmed the dangers of the imperialist military presence in the Sultanate of Oman, which is increasingly posing a threat to the national sovereignty of the people of Oman and their right to independent development, and is also causing a great deal of harm to the security and stability of the gulf region and the peninsula. This military presence will contribute toward making the region an expanding center of tension.

The meeting also discussed the relations between the YSP and the PFLO concerning their struggle, and methods of developing them further, in promotion of the common struggle of the fraternal Yemeni and Omani peoples.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD MEETS OUTGOING ETHIOPIAN ENVOY

LD160113 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, this morning received the ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in Aden on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty. The two discussed the friendly relations between the two countries and ways of developing and strengthening them. They also discussed the situation in the region and the need to expand cooperation between democratic Yemen and socialist Ethiopia in the interests of the hopes and aspirations of the two friendly peoples. The brother secretary general wished the Ethiopian ambassador success in his new tasks and thanked him for his efforts during his stay in our country.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, ARAB COUNTRIES

LD161200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1053 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA)--South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salih Salih Muhammad said in an interview published here Wednesday that his country's relations with the Soviet Union should not arouse the fears of the Arab Peninsula countries. Salih told the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH that a friendship and cooperation treaty his country concluded with the Soviets in 1979 "reflects a strong relationship". He added that South Yemen was not the first Arab country to conclude such a treaty with the Soviet Union.

In response to other questions, Salih said his country looks forward [words indistinct] its relations with Iraq which have been tense since the killing of an Iraqi communist university professor in Aden by Iraqi intelligence agents in 1979.

The South Yemeni minister rejected a claim that his country was responsible for the deterioration (in relations) with Iraq saying South Yemen was not satisfied with such relations. He said his government wishes to establish adequate, mutual and developed bilateral relations based on reciprocal understanding and noninterference in domestic affairs.

The South Yemeni minister said that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's tour in three gulf states earlier this month has achieved its goal in so far as rapprochement, coexistence and good neighborliness are concerned.

Chairman Muhammad's tour included Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

The Yemeni official said that Aden wishes to establish "brotherly" relations with both Bahrain and Qatar visited by Chairman Muhammad following his tour.

Salih termed the relationship between his country and Kuwait as forming a "sample for the area".

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AMMAN CONFERENCES

LD151550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] The foreign minister, Salim Salih Muhammad, returned to Aden on 15 July after leading the PDYR delegation to the conference of the Arab foreign, finance and economic ministers and the conference of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries, in Amman.

The foreign ministers said that while in Amman he delivered a message to King Husayn from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Before his return to Aden, he also visited Syria, Qatar and Bahrain and delivered messages to their heads of state from democratic Yemen's leader.

YAR

CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVES OMANI DEFENSE MINISTRY MESSAGE

LD162012 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jul 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh 'Abdallah Sa'id al-Balushi, the Omani ambassador in San'a, has met His Excellency Lt Col 'Abd al-Aziz al-Barati, the chief of the general staff of the YAR, to whom he delivered a message from His Excellency Col Salim Abdallah al-Ghazali, under secretary of the Defense Ministry. Relations between the two brotherly countries and matters of common interest were also discussed during the meeting.

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PDYR MINISTER TO YAR--Brother Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee and industry minister, left for San'a, at noon today. In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY shortly before leaving Aden airport, the brother industry minister said that his visit to San'a, came within the framework of consultation between the two parts of the homeland on economic integration and joint projects to consolidate the economic unity of the unified Yemen. [Text] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 80 LD]

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

NC141349 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 14 Jul 80

[READER'S DIGEST Editor in Chief Edward T. Thompson, Managing Editor Kenneth D. Gilmore, and Editor Carl T. Rowan interview with President Anwar as-Sadat--date and place not specified]

[Text] Cairo, 14 July--Question: Mr President, tension remains high at present, with the Western world and the Soviet Union moving more and more toward a confrontation. Do you believe that a third world war may break out over petroleum?

Answer: I do not believe this at all. Thank God, the two concerned powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, recognize the destruction that will end this world if a third world war starts. However, we can say that the battle over energy in the gulf has started.

Question: Mr President, you have said that the battle has started. Do you believe that the Soviet Union, because of the oil shortage itself, might invade Iran or the gulf?

Answer: Well, the Soviet Union will face difficulties in the coming years. There are the energy problems. Certainly, the Soviet Union wants its share of petroleum and energy from the gulf. But I still insist that it will not start a war for oil for the very simple reason that it is gaining. If you look at the post-World War Two period up to now, you will see that the Soviet Union is gaining without engaging in any battle in which Soviet troops are used, with the exception of what happened in Afghanistan. But it is using the security belt, specifically represented by Czechoslovakia and Hungary, for waging war and doing the job. However, the situation differs in the gulf. The present situation in Iran gives the Soviet Union every opportunity to infiltrate. South Yemen has given the Soviet Union every opportunity to infiltrate. The negative U.S. policy after Vietnam has helped the Soviet Union entrench itself in Africa--first in West Africa and second in Ethiopia and Aden in East Africa. [as received] All these are bases. Therefore, the Soviet Union can wage war and gain by merely pursuing this infiltration policy.

Question: Can your policy--you and the United States--be geared toward stopping the Soviet Union from obtaining oil, which is the aim it is trying to achieve?

Answer: Yes, for sure. I said this to the Congress and the U.S. administration 3 years ago. When I said this to President Carter, he asked me to inform the Congress and the Senate, which I did. That was during the first crisis in Africa, in Zaire, 3 or 4 years ago. When I was there, I informed them of the next step. The first step was in West Africa. I told them that the next step would be in East Africa. It was proven that I was right. The next step came in Ethiopia, in east Africa, and immediately afterward came the turn of Somalia and South Yemen. This is part of their battle to obtain their share of the gulf oil. Because Aden, as you know, controls a part of the Indian Ocean, the entrance to the gulf. Therefore, yes, yes, I am afraid you are late.

Question: Mr President, what did you ask them to do?

Answer: Well, I told them that I had my experience with the Soviet Union. Whenever you check the Soviet Union, it is checked. I am not a superpower or even a medium power. I am a developing nation. But, by God, with the will of my people, I sent 17,000 Soviet experts out of Egypt in 1 week. At that time, we were in their hands 100 percent and our relations with you were severed. At that time I also violently attacked Rogers.

I also attacked the Soviet Union more violently because it thought of bypassing my decisions or because it tried to become our decisionmaker. I rejected that immediately. Therefore, whenever you check the Soviet Union, it is checked. Whenever you allow them to infiltrate, they will also do this.

Question: On this policy of infiltration, Mr President, do you share the U.S. concern about the tremendous Soviet buildup and do you consider this to be a warning to those states of this infiltration you have talked about?

Answer: Well, let me tell you that one fact is known to everyone in this world, to every expert on strategy, to every officer in any army and to every politician. This fact is that the United States is the number one superpower despite the claim that it has recently fallen behind a little bit. Well, it has been proved that in any eventuality, the American people are capable, through their will, pride and struggle, of achieving miracles. This is especially so when, as everyone knows, the Soviet Union is still lacking in many areas of technology although they have reached the moon or something like that. Furthermore, everyone knows that the United States is the top super power in the world, but look what is happening. You have to check the Soviet Union and tell it to stop.

Question: Mr President, what in your opinion are the main aims of the Soviet Union in the Middle East? It can be said that it is after oil. What do they hope to achieve on the global scale?

Answer: Well, since the end of World War II their policy has always been to have spheres of influence in most parts of the world. As I have said, the liberation movements have given them the opportunity to do so. Add to this the misunderstanding on the part of the West and the policy followed recently by the leadership of the Western world, the United States.

Question: Mr President, in your book "In Search of Identity" you said that sometimes you had to wait a month for an answer from Moscow. Do you think that they are still using the same methods?

Answer: They have not changed at all. They did not learn the lessons given to them by China, Yugoslavia or Egypt. This is their nature. They are arrogant and tend to see the world in black and white, which is a rigid way of thinking. Thus, either you are with them--which means that you are their stooge or something of the sort--or, if you tell them that you have your own national pride or something of the sort, you are against them. Matters are thus seen in black and white. Dulles had the same fossilized ideas and he once referred to nonalignment as immoral.

Question: There are reports that the Russians have attacked an Iranian village and that the Russians came from Afghanistan. The Russians are now in Afghanistan attacking the rebels and the Muslim leaders. What sort of aid can the free world or Egypt or anyone extend to the Afghan rebels?

Answer: Everything depends on us, whether this refers to arms, money--anything. We should give them any aid we can. The most dangerous thing is that during the conference which was held in Islamabad yesterday, four Islamic countries--Libya, Syria, South Yemen and Palestine represented by the PLO--called for recognizing Babrak Karmal's government in Afghanistan. Those stooges! You can see the peril inherent in such a situation. The United States should never adopt a hesitant policy at such a time, or even before. But let me tell you that so far we have the upper hand. I mean this is not a desperate situation at all; it only needs strategic planning to restrain the Soviet Union. Believe me when I tell you that all the gulf countries, including Iran, are publicly assailing the United States but deep inside they are aware that the only protection they can get is from the free world--from the United States.

All the gulf countries and all the Arab people are against what is taking place in Afghanistan. The Islamic people are also against the Soviet moves but you are not giving them any chance to show their resentment because of your hesitant policy, which is a very dangerous policy.

Question: Mr President, you used the word "stooges." Do you mean that Syria, Libya and the PLO are Soviet stooges?

Answer: Yes, yes, in the real sense of the word. What is happening in Afghanistan is against the feelings of every Arab and Muslim, and yet they are standing alongside the Soviet Union.

Question: On the basis of your long experience in dealing with the Soviet Union and your observation of its activity in the Arab world and other parts of the world, what advice would you give to Third World countries which now tend to depend on the Soviet Union for economic and military support?

Answer: I would put the Egyptian experience with the Soviet Union before them. They should learn that the Soviet Union will never help any country raise its people's living standards through economic aid. The Soviet Union sent us obsolete factories. The Soviet Union has no technology on the economic side. The main show of the Soviet Union is armament. In the time of liberation movements or in the difficult world of today, in which every state has some problem with its neighbor, whether in America or Asia or anywhere else, they are seduced by new arms. This is what the Soviets did with Egypt. But when you come to the final conclusion, the Soviet Union will never raise the living standard of any people, on the contrary, it will make them poor. This is what I learned from my experience. Had I not started the open-door economic policy in 1974, hundreds of thousands would now be dying of hunger.

Question: Mr President, the Third World countries, whether they depend on the Soviet Union or the United States, are really striving for a new world economic system. What in your view are the main problems facing these countries and which new system can help solve them?

Answer: Well, this differs from one country to another. For example, in some developing countries we find that energy is the problem. In other countries like Egypt, energy is not a problem. I have energy but I want technology in the field of intensive agriculture. I want it from the United States. I want technology in industrial fields, such as cement, fertilizers and so forth. The situation differs from one country to another. But believe me I do not exaggerate when I say that the only state which can do this is the United States, not the Soviet Union, for the simple reason that the Soviet Union has no technology at all, neither in agriculture nor in any other field.

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the majority of the Third World countries wants relations with the United States?

Answer: This is very natural for the ordinary person in the Third World because every person wants to live and enjoy the standard of living which has been reached in the United States. Every person wants to have this standard and hence my answer is automatically yes. Everyone knows that the United States has the means and methods to achieve this standard for him. On the other hand, and as I said, a hesitant policy makes the Soviet Union achieve daily gains.

Question: Your Excellency President as-Sadat, you spoke about disputes in the entire Middle East area over petroleum, which are partially due to the Arab-Israeli conflict. What is **Your** Excellency's view about the chances of the outbreak of another main conflict or another war because of this issue?

Answer: No. Let me tell you that the treaty that was concluded between Egypt and Israel in Camp David has defused any form of an explosion. This has been forestalled. But the fact remains, for example, why should Israel do this to the United States? The United States supports Israel and it uses the veto in the Security Council in the interests of the Israelis--that is, in support of Israel. Why should the Israelis believe the United States has special interests, whereas its interests represent the interests of the entire free world. Let us take the problem of Jerusalem as an example. We do not demand the partition of this city again, but we do demand that the rights of 800 million Muslims be respected exactly the way that the rights of 16 million Jews are respected. Well, what is Israel's interest in turning 800 million Muslims against the United States? When any Muslim in the Islamic world, which counts 800 million Muslims, hears about the U.S. veto or its abstention from voting, this gives him the impression that the United States is supporting Israel. This will create a feeling against the United States.

Well, we have this selfish policy which Israel is adopting. The matter needs reconsideration.

Question: Your Excellency is speaking about selfish policies. Do you believe that Israel really wants a peace agreement?

Answer: Had you asked me this question before Camp David, I would have rightly told you [no] for several reasons. But let me tell you most sincerely now that the Israeli people, or no less than 90 percent of the Israeli people, really want peace. I have seen this demonstrated in Jerusalem when I carried out my initiative and I also saw it in Haifa. Yes, more than 90 percent of the Israelis want a real peace. The issue is one connected with Begin's background. When we concluded the treaty between Egypt and Israel in Camp David, we had actually prepared a plan to be the cornerstone in the comprehensive settlement. Well, it appears that Begin can't bring himself to leave what he calls Judea and Samaria because it is the land his forefathers, etcetera. The Israeli people want peace but the Israeli Government does not want peace. Really.

Question: Do you believe that Mr Begin has broken the promises he made at Camp David or has he adhered to the promises he made at Camp David?

Answer: Let me tell you something. Until this moment, there has been no progress whatsoever in the discussions and negotiations, not even during the last two rounds that were held in Holland and in Herzliyya in Israel. During the four times that we met together in Al-'Arish, Alexandria, Haifa and Aswan, I asked Begin to let us agree on the political directions which might be given to our ministers. If Begin were to agree to these directions, to be communicated to our ministers, then it would only take several hours to reach an agreement on full autonomy. Until this moment, Begin is not ready to reach an agreement with me on the political directions.

Question: Do you believe that Begin or whoever succeeds him in the Israeli Government can really agree to a form of full autonomy for the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank which will satisfy the Palestinians? And would the **other** Arabs really approve this?

Answer: If Begin drops all these Judea-Samaria claims, I believe yes. We can reach an agreement through the Camp David agreement. We can reach an agreement on the essence and on the wording. Yes. This is very easy.

Question: Mr President, the Israelis continue to refer to the recent killing of children by PLO members. Can you actually calm Israeli fears that the autonomy you want will expose the Jewish state to many acts of terrorism like those taking place now?

Answer: Well, let me tell you very frankly that I was really sad because of what happened in Israel and the countermeasures which Israel took against the Palestinians. This is in the interests neither of Israel nor of the Palestinians. I have declared my opinion very frankly; I told the Palestinians very clearly that killing one Israeli here or there will not bring peace nor will it return their homeland to them. Let me tell you that in the dispute in Hebron, some six Israelis were killed. But why did Begin's government provoke the people there by deciding to build a school or a settlement there? This is a provocation on the part of the Israeli Government. Why doesn't each side end such actions as we and Israel did in Sinai? Do you know that any Israeli can drive his car across Sinai from north to south to reach Cairo? The Israelis prefer cars, they do not come here by air. Israelis cross Sinai daily from north to south to come to Cairo.

Question: Israel views the United States through the American Jews. Do you believe that in an election year President Carter can exert pressure on Begin and Israel as Your Excellency wants?

Answer: I don't know. I have been completely unaccustomed to this in my dealings with my friends in the Arab world, with President Carter or with any other friends. I have not been in the habit of telling a friend: Do this or that, or criticizing them. But an election year is definitely a difficult year according to your system. This is your system and therefore it is a difficult year. However, I am sure. We achieved what we did at Camp David. It was a great achievement indeed. We reached a specific agreement and if it can be implemented then I absolutely ask for no more.

Question: Have you prepared a plan for the period until the U.S. elections or will you wait until the elections are over and then try to get more?

Answer: No, no, absolutely no. I am interested in the Camp David accord, which we achieved, as I have told you. We have implemented the first part of this accord-- the treaty between Egypt and Israel. We must implement the second part which pertains to the full autonomy, in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the area. I am not interested at all in what you mentioned. I will follow this method and I will do all I can to restart the negotiations because I am confident of the result despite all the difficulties which we are facing. Before Camp David, we confronted more difficulties than those we are facing now.

Question: Do you believe that your brothers in the Arab world will one day see your initiative and the two Camp David agreements in their true light?

Answer: Well, what is the result after one year? They severed their relations with us in April last year. The fact is that each of these states has internal problems and all of them have problems in their relations with each other. You can see this by one glance at the entire Arab world. Therefore the common Arab and the intellectual Arabs back and support me 100 percent. But for the same reasons that I carried out my revolution, they say something different from what they say behind closed doors. They cannot say what they want publicly and this is the difficulty facing my Arab colleagues until this moment. The Arab leaders say something at the closed-door meetings and then they say something completely different from the platforms. But we in Egypt have one policy and one face. Egypt has positively achieved something during the year in which they severed their relations with us and they ended the way they did. I am confident that my issues in the Arab world will become clear by the end of this year.

Question: As a result of this public hostility which you have pointed out, can the Arab leaders think of something else that might encourage the PLO to play a role?

Answer: No, they are intimidated by the PLO. They are intimidated by their internal problems. For example, take Syria. A civil war is taking place there now. Al-Asad had to disband all organizations there, beginning with the student militia. There is a civil war in Syria. The entire situation there will become clear by the end of the year. Neither Libya nor Iraq is in a better situation. Saudi Arabia is having internal problems. It is also threatened from abroad by the Palestinians and other elements in the Arab world--not only by the Palestinians but by other fanatical and extremist elements in the Arab world.

Question: Sir, in light of your talk about Arab problems, the lack of unity and the differences among the leaders, you have pointed out some indications. What is your view of the Arab leaders, such as Husayn, Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn of Iraq?

Answer: All [King] Husayn cares for is how to insure the influx of money he is getting now from the Arab world. Exactly as he told one of your colleagues on the Washington POST--he told him: Why should I leave my comfortable place among the Arabs and become isolated like As-Sadat? Husayn was referring to the funds he is receiving. Previously, he was used to asking for \$2.2 billion for a period of 5 years. Now he is receiving this sum annually instead of every 5 years.

Question: Does he receive these funds from the Arabs?

Answer: Yes, from the Arabs, and he is very happy. He believes, but I don't, that such a policy will lead him to getting everything in his hands. At Camp David, I gave him every opportunity to come and play his role. For example, at Camp David I said we do not want any foothold or role for Egypt in Gaza. I have given King Husayn this role in Gaza, which is my complete responsibility just as the West Bank was his responsibility. I have given him responsibility for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. I was not selfish at all. He believes he has everything in his hands; he wants the process to collapse and ultimately to get back the West Bank as part of his dream--his united Arab kingdom dream which he aspires to and considers possible. However, by the end of this year he must make a difficult choice--either he fulfills his obligations in the peace process regardless of its outcome, which will be better for him, or he continues to receive funds and play this role in the Arab world.

Question: What about Al-Asad?

Answer: It is a fact that the man is facing a civil war. He himself said that the Ba'th Party represents 2 percent of the people of Syria. Well, 98 percent of the population of Syria is against Al-Asad. All the factions in Syria are against Al-Asad. The serious thing is that they not only oppose Al-Asad but also the 'Alawite sect to which he belongs. I say that this man will cause a catastrophe for the 'Alawites. When the massacre starts, the demand will not be for the head of Al-Asad but for the heads of all the 'Alawite sect. The civil war has started there and each day it is gaining new momentum.

Question: What about Iraqi President Saddam Husayn?

Answer: You know that, first of all, he wants to be leader of the gulf region in place of the shah, and then he wants to be leader of the whole Arab world. The Iraq of Saddam Husayn will never enjoy stability. This is a fact. Every day there is a coup [attempt] there. Saddam Husayn himself is an extremely evil person, just like al-Qadhdhafi. He once said: If I were to choose between Iraqi or Soviet control of the gulf region I would choose the Soviet Union, not Iraq. Saddam Husayn is extremely evil. He is two-faced and has two policies. Behind closed doors he is with the United States while in public he attacks it.

Question: Mr President, you have mentioned Al-Qadhdhafi. It is now known that Libya is expanding its terrorist and subversive operations. Is there any way for any country to protect itself? In Egypt, have you protected yourselves against the current terrorist and subversive operations?

Answer: Yes, in 1977 I dealt a blow to him and punished him because at that time he caused me seven or eight losses through the acts of subversion which he instigated here in this country and through the explosives that he sent. After dealing a blow to him in 1977 and punishing him, I sent word to him that he would be held responsible if even one stick of dynamite found its way into this country. But regardless of this, Al-Qadhdhafi does not worry me at all. He is very evil and suffering mainly from schizophrenia. He is very evil and bloodthirsty. He even helps Christians against Christians in Ireland. Where there are bloodshed and evil acts, you will find al-Qadhdhafi.

Question: In view of the preachings and extremist actions of Ayatollah Khomeyni, several groups in the West look at Islam as the enemy of Western social progress. Does this worry you, and what can be done to break down the fundamental cultural and psychological barriers which he considers to stand between Islam and the West?

Answer: You commit a grave error by thinking that what has happened in Iran represents Islam. This is not the case at all. I have told my colleagues the leaders of the Muslim world, frankly and before the rest of the world, you should be ashamed of yourselves because you cannot speak openly and say that this is not Islam but terrorism, and that Khomeyni's fanaticism and hatred are all against Islam. Khomeyni uses the word Islam with his people to promote his way, but this is not Islam at all. Do not make the mistake of thinking that what is happening there represents Islam. As I said in the People's Assembly recently, I am a Muslim leader of a Muslim country. Look at my policy, what I say and my course. This is real Islam. So do not make such a mistake, ever. What is happening in Iran has nothing at all to do with Islam. I am sorry to say that my colleagues the leaders of the Muslim world are making the same mistake. They do not admit, they do not say that this is not Islam at all.

Question: Why do they make mistakes?

Answer: Who?

Question: The other Islamic countries.

Answer: Some are afraid, others have an interest and others yet have internal problems for various reasons. But I said and I reiterate that this has absolutely nothing to do with Islam. It is against Islam 100 percent.

Question: What do you think will happen in Iran later--communism?

Answer: Iran will turn to the left before the end of this year because all the tactics, if you remember, which were used against the shah in one year there were entirely communist tactics. The only organized group in Iran now is the communists. The leftists have begun organizing themselves and it will not be long before they control the country.

Question: Does Your Excellency believe that the leftists who can seize power will work for the Soviet Union or will they be nationalist leftists sympathizing with the Soviets?

Answer: This will depend on their attitude but the indubitable fact is that their sympathy will be with the Soviet Union--at least their sympathy, if they do not act as spies or agents for the Soviet Union.

Question: President as-Sadat, let us turn from external affairs to domestic affairs--your domestic affairs. One of the results of the severance of your relations with the other states was an economic loss. How do you view this economic loss, what is the feeling here regarding this loss and are you compensating for it in any way?

Answer: Well, they tried to cause a shock last year but thanks to God and our friends--you in the United States and our friends in Germany and in Japan--we have overcome this shock. I have a very big economic problem here. I import large quantities of food which we should have produced. This is why I assumed full responsibility by taking the offices of both president and prime minister to give a push to the process of increasing agricultural production in accordance with the most up-to-date U.S. technology. Some of our peasants and some of your people who came from Arizona have actually started this process.

President as-Sadat went on: We have discovered a 6-million feddan [Egyptian unit of area equivalent to 1.038 acres] arable area irrigated by subterranean waters. One of my petroleum experts who died last January discovered this site. I told my experts when they were prospecting for petroleum, whenever you find a drop of water, this would be more precious to me than petroleum. The expert completed his work and died last January.

In addition to these 6 million feddans, we have several million more feddans. We have the water and the climate and we only need the technology and the capital to start with. Technology means complete mechanization and new systems of irrigation. We must lay the foundation for this. I believe that we will play a great role in this field. We have a pioneer project. In one of our deserts behind the Suez Canal, as I told you, there are farmers from your people in Arizona who have come and started this project. It proved to be a pioneer project.

Yes, I have difficulties but we are laying the foundation due to your help--you the United States, the aid program and others. However, I ask for modern technology and you have this modern technology. I also ask that my programs be financed after practical studies have proved that all here is well.

Question: You talk about big projects this year and you say that there will be four times more projects implemented than 5 years ago. Do you believe that the Americans will help you achieve what you want?

Answer: Believe me when I tell you that I want nothing more than this from your government. I know that the U.S. administration has difficulties to surmount. But what I ask is that, if possible, you send me two or three persons from the private sector. They will easily solve my problems. I will give you as an example the program I spoke to you about. I intend to cultivate half a million feddans of land in the next 5 years. The land, climate, water and peasants are there. Everything is there; we only need modern technology and the suitable means. If you give me two or three senior businessmen from the United States, this would solve my problems because we are very practical.

We do not want aid and we are not asking for more help. No, we want to exert efforts and to sweat. I am confident that you know from the World Bank that national production increased by 8.5 percent last year. This is due to the new petroleum discoveries and to the Suez Canal.

In this regard, I express my gratitude to you because you helped us clear the Suez Canal without asking me to pay you \$1 in return. I now receive an income of \$600 million from the Suez Canal. The first stage [of the canal development] on which the Japanese are working now will be completed by the end of this year and I will receive an income of \$1 billion from the canal next year. I will also achieve self-sufficiency in cement and fertilizers thanks to your help, particularly in building the cement factories.

Question: What is your answer to reports in the United States that your problems are enormous, that it will take 5 years to solve them and that you intend to remain in office for 5 more years because your problems are so big?

Answer: Why 5 years? Well, let me tell you that when I assumed power after 'Abd an-Nasir, we had no diplomatic relations with the United States. You sent an envoy from your Cabinet who said that As-Sadat would not last more than 4 or 6 weeks. Well, I have been in office for 10 years. Believe me when I say that in 3 years I will produce more than 80 percent of our food requirements. Well, my hope to achieve this is what prompted me to assume the post of prime minister in order to give a push to this process. This is what I am going to do.

Question: One of these problems is population growth. According to your sources, the population is 41 million. What do you consider a solution to this problem?

Answer: Let me tell you this before I give a direct answer to your question: The second term of my presidency will end in October 1982. I hope by then, 3 years from now, to have solved one of my big problems by producing food for my people. As I have told you about the fertilizers, we will also achieve self-sufficiency in cement. Let me go back to your question. You asked me about the population. It is really a problem. The increase here might be the highest average growth in the world. We increase by 1 million every 10 months, not every year. Despite this, believe me, everything is bright. I am not only optimistic by nature but I also know that we live on only 3.5 percent of our land. We have not yet exploited 96.5 percent of this land, nor have we exploited all the natural resources. I consider agriculture the basis and I am concentrating on it.

There are financial difficulties in the world and there is also what you term inflation. But in the United States you can still buy whatever food you need because it is available to you. Therefore you have not felt any shortages because of inflation, as others like me, who have not provided their own food, feel. I import more than 80 percent of my food from the outside world. I want to provide this 80 percent. That I would not feel the impact of any inflation because it would not harm here.

When I tell you about the 3.5 percent, I am actually beginning to build new cities and societies and preparing new agricultural land to increase the area of agriculture. I am also making use of the system you used to cultivate more than 7 million feddans of land in the state of Arizona. This system has actually produced magnificent results here. Under this system you do not have to level the ground but only to dig a well and then install a water pump wherever you want. After 3 months, you will have the first vegetable project in Egypt. The vegetables need to be buried in the earth for only 3 months and then they grow. I believe that I will have a crop in 3 months.

President as-Sadat added: It is possible to have three or four crops per year. I do not have snow or bad weather conditions. Really. This is why we plant our land three times a year. We have six million feddans in the old valley and we also have the new valley. You cannot imagine what the resources here are.

Basically, we have huge sources of land and agriculture. They will provide food for my people. I will be able to feed 70 million persons in the year 2000 if we begin now. This is what prompted me to take over the premiership in the recent Cabinet reshuffle.

We must start now and not wait until the year 2000. We are cultivating 6 million feddans in the old valley and we can cultivate 6 million more. This would increase agricultural production. The system followed in irrigating the old lands has in fact weakened these lands. The new system I spoke to you about, which is being followed in the pioneer project that we are implementing with the help of your men from Arizona, is marvelous. In 3 months we will have the first crop. There are huge and big resources.

Question: From what you say, I believe that you will not need to exert great efforts to control the growth of population.

Answer: No, no, absolutely no. Do not misunderstand me. I am doing my utmost. I am doing my best and will continue to do so but the process will be somewhat slow for some time. If you watched our television programs yesterday, you would have seen a preacher in an Egyptian village telling the inhabitants that family planning is against the teachings of the Koran and against Islam and that they must not heed what the government says because the Koran says: Wealth and sons are allurements of the life of this world. It is true that the Koran says this but the process will be very slow. Moreover, a new factor has emerged. The worker in the countryside who worked in the fields used to earn 5, 10 or 20 piasters at most daily. He now earns at least 1.5 pounds. There is a shortage of agricultural workers in the countryside. We are doing our best to make them stay in the countryside and not leave to settle in the cities. I have genuine hopes and I am very optimistic about this. I will do my utmost regarding the question of the family planning. Yes, I will do my best but I am working on the basis that the population will be 70 million in the year 2000.

Question: Mr President, President Carter said that you may have F-16 fighter planes and M-60 tanks. Why do you need these weapons? Do you fear or will these weapons be used in a war against Israel?

Answer: On the contrary, on the contrary. Do not use the method of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency; I have heard that there is a report by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency saying that I am forming this force to fight Israel one day. No.

Well, let me tell you this. As I have told you, every Israeli can now drive his car across Sinai from north to south. I am forming this force because Egypt shoulders certain responsibilities in this area, particularly after the disappearance of Iran.

What will I do if I am faced with something from the south--from Ethiopia--which is being instigated by the Soviet Union now on the question of the Nile waters. You know that we are 100 percent dependent on the Nile. We do not have rain and when anything like this happens, I will immediately start a war because this represents life for my people.

Question: Will you start a war at once?

Answer: Yes, at once if anything happens which will affect our share in the waters, which have been ours for thousands and thousands of years.

As I have told you, I informed Al-Qadhdhafi that I will punish him if he sends one stick of dynamite to Cairo as he did before. I will punish him if this happens. This is why I am developing my strength, in order to defend our homeland and democracy.

President as-Sadat added: Perhaps you do not know that this is the only true democracy in the entire region. I have abolished martial law. This was tantamount to a final touch because I haven't actually resorted to martial law in the past 10 years. I have not resorted to it at all. I have now abolished it completely. We are a democratic state and we want to defend our democracy. We have the Soviet Union to contend with as well as those who are instigated by the Soviet Union, such as Libya and Ethiopia.

Contrary to what you have said, I am telling you, and you can quote this as a commitment by me. That we will grant facilities to the United States to reach the gulf in order to help any state there despite the fact that the gulf states have severed their relations with us. I also say, and you must quote me, that I will grant facilities to the United States to rescue the U.S. hostages whenever it chooses to carry out a mission to rescue the hostages and asks for such facilities.

Therefore, in order to help my Arab brothers, defend democracy in Egypt and safeguard its position as a leader of the Arab world and the Middle East region, I will form this force because if the Soviet Union and even Ethiopia feel that I am weak, they will create problems for me. We will never put up with this.

Question: Mr President, concerning the role you are playing, your critics say that Anwar as-Sadat is about to become the new shah.

Answer: No. For a very simple reason. Had you lived among us here in Cairo and become acquainted with what has been achieved, you wouldn't have said this because it is tantamount to propaganda, which always aims at distorting the image of Egypt.

Let me mention to you the decisions--the annual decisions--I have made over the past 10 years. Two months after I succeeded 'Abd an-Nasir to the presidency of the republic in 1970, I abolished the custodianships and all the measures that were adopted against my people. The year 1971 witnessed the elimination of the centers of power, the promulgation of the constitution and the rule of law. In the year 1972, 17,000 Soviet experts were expelled in 1 week. The October war took place in 1973. I announced the open-door policy in 1974. The Suez Canal was reopened in 1975. The [friendship] treaty with the Soviet Union was abrogated in 1974. I embarked on my initiative and visited Jerusalem in 1977. The Camp David accord was reached in 1978. The Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed in 1979 and martial law in Egypt was abolished for good in 1980.

Can anyone who does this in 10 years be a shah?

Question: Do you feel annoyed that Israel has so far received two or three times more sophisticated weapons from the United States than you have received and do you believe that Israel will always be stronger than Egypt?

Answer: This is a regrettable stand by the United States. You continue to make Israel stronger than all the Arab states combined. This is an incorrect policy because, as I told you, when they [the Israelis] act selfishly, you will not be able to stop them. You have provided them with the means to act this way.

This does not annoy me at all as far as my borders and other things are concerned. No, no. I know that I am sincerely seeking peace and I have no interest at all in the outbreak of any conflict. Every side must respect the sovereignty and territory of the other side. If sovereignty and land are respected, there will never be any problems between me and Israel.

However let me tell you that Israel does not have to act selfishly only to undermine your interests in the Islamic world, this region or the gulf region but it can also do so by pursuing shortsighted or selfish policies. You will have proof of this.

President as-Sadat continued, saying: I spoke to your war college men when I met them by chance while I was staying for 1 day in the Red Sea area 3 years ago and asked them to come by plane 3 years ago. What surprised me last year. [sentence as received] You can ask them what I told them on the Red Sea coast 3 years ago. Everything I told them the United States tried to accomplish 3 years later.

I told your war college men about my theory and everything. My opinion was proven sound. It is not a question of being against Israel or anyone. It is not against Libya, for example, or Ethiopia, absolutely not. But when anyone causes me trouble, I must confront him. We are now passing through a stage of reconstruction, as I have told you, to develop agriculture and achieve intensive production.

We are doing splendid work indeed owing to your help. Because you made this available to me, this splendid achievement has become possible. Earning \$600 million from the Suez Canal for a country like mine with limited means--I mean earning hard currency--is important. This sum will increase to \$1 billion next year. I will get \$1 billion next year. As I have told you we will achieve self-sufficiency in cement and fertilizers. We have discovered, thank God, gas reserves in the Mediterranean. We will achieve self-sufficiency not only in cement but also in gas. We are now getting gas from the Western Desert and Alexandria. We will provide our cities with natural gas instead of butane gas. As I have told you we have enormous resources.

Question: Mr President, the situation in Iran raises questions about U.S. credibility. Do you believe that credibility in the United States is over? Do the people really have confidence in the United States if it will not follow this line?

Answer: Regrettably this is true. This is the feeling of the gulf states and of all those living in this area, the Middle East. They feel you are deteriorating. This is a very bad luck. However, it is a fact that we must face. As I have told you there is still time and we still have the upper hand. Let us see on whom the Soviet Union depends: the PDY and Al-Qadhdhafi, who are worthless. We still have the upper hand and there is still time. But regrettably, yes.

Question: Mr President, Your Excellency, after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, you spoke of offering big economic and military aid. But their daughter, Yugoslavia, lies between the Soviet Union and the Indian Ocean. [sentence as received] What are your views of the future U.S. policy toward other countries?

Answer: It is extremely regrettable. The same thing happened with Somalia. I do not know how your senators and congressmen think because I have raised this question with them three times. They went to Somalia this year and asked for facilities in Berbera. I told them this in the Senate and Congress 3 years ago. When I raised this issue during my latest trip to the United States, they told me that the Somali president, who expelled the Soviet experts from his country at my request, as I did, has yet to get a thing from the United States. Why are you asking him to give you facilities in Berbera? Well, they say that the Somali president is fighting in Ogaden. He is not fighting in Ogaden, but defends Somalia alone.

Question: We will now move to other areas of the world. How do you view NATO? Do you see it as a strong or a fragile barrier in the face of Soviet aggression? Is it weakening or does it merely need honing to become the strongest?

Answer: Despite Giscard d'Estaing's policy, of which I do not approve--he is a dear friend but I do not approve his policy--despite this, NATO will remain the only savior of Western Europe. This is a fact. The Soviets have 20,000 tanks and you have 4,000. However, as far as I know, many more are being produced. Many measures can be taken to confront this and the fact remains that NATO is the savior of Europe.

Question: What kind of action do you consider necessary to maintain real strength in Europe?

Answer: Every state must bear its responsibilities and it must not depend on the United States 100 percent. All must not continue the present state of laxity. Every state must build its own defenses and pay the expenses of the defensive measures and such things.

Question: Regarding Japan, is it dangerous to the world that there is now a need to encourage Japan to bear its own share in forming a free army?

Answer: Most certainly, most certainly but there is a predicament facing the prime minister who promised the United States that he would do this. They are using this against him in Japan however, Japan not only finances the armed forces or something similar, but is also conducting research in cooperation with the United States. For example, in the field of television, I know that they have a large number of prominent scientists in these fields in Japan. They must continue and they must bear their responsibilities and fate. Everybody must assume his burdens in this world.

Question: Mr President, how do you view the PRC in the next few years?

Answer: They have tested their intercontinental ballistic missiles in the Indian Ocean. I believe that they will become the third superpower in the next 10 years. They are now developing and modernizing their weapons and armed forces in a way that differs from Mao's theory. They have atomic and hydrogen bombs and they now have intercontinental missiles. They are very energetic and clever and they take their work very seriously. I believe that they will become the third superpower in the world in the next 10 years.

Question: What is your opinion, Mr President, of the argument by some people that the United States must go ahead with helping China?

Answer: I do not like playing cards but you know that the nature of politics in this disturbed world might impel the adoption of any action.

Let me tell you this. The United States must help China modernize anything--not the armed forces only--but anything in the economic and political fields. You must help them because this will be a factor of stability for this disturbed world. Therefore, I am calling upon you to help them as much as possible. If you do this, you will discover that China, which has a 1,000-year-old [as received] civilization, can be trusted and that the Chinese keep their word. This is what I discovered in my dealings with them. This is their method in all parts of the world.

Therefore, you need not fear the Chinese but they are right to fear those who have a civilization like that of the Russians. The Russians have no history and this is partly the cause of their disputes with the Chinese and with Egypt. We have a history in this small state that is Egypt and the Russians have absolutely none. Therefore, my advice is that the modernization of China will stabilize the world situation.

Question: There is a feeling in the world today that you are extremely courageous. What gives you the strength to do this?

Answer: There are two important things: I have complete faith in God. Religion in this part of the world, especially in Egypt, is part of our blood. Besides, 99 percent of my people have complete confidence in me--not less than 99 percent. This is why I am very strong. Who could have taken the decision to give the shah a refugee here, challenging Khomeyni? Who could have carried out the initiative of visiting Israel, given a background of 30 years of mobilization against everything that is Israeli? It is my faith in God and the confidence of my people. You forget that I told my people at the People's Assembly the last time I addressed them that when I feel that I no longer enjoy their confidence, I will leave my post. I do not at all like to stand on unfirm or shaky ground. Either I stand on solid ground or nothing at all. Solid ground means that I believe in God and that I feel I have the confidence of 99 percent of my people. Should this rate go down to 80 percent, I will quit my post. 80 percent to any Western politician is something unbelievable. But for me, it is 99 percent or nothing at all. This is how I am, and this is what enables me to make any decision I want.

Question: Mr President, by adopting these stands you endanger your life. Does Mrs Jihan as-Sadat feel worried about your life?

Answer: Certainly, there are moments in which she feels worried, for example, when I defeated the power centers in 1971. You know that I started this at a time when the ministers of defense, interior, information and presidential affairs were power centers. I believe that she suffered during that crisis more than anyone could imagine. She suffers day after day, but she is extremely proud. She has visited the United States and Europe and wherever she goes she hears something about me. No one in Europe or the United States could have believed this. For this reason she is very proud, but at the same time, she sometimes has moments of great concern, certainly because, just as you said, she is worried about my life and the life of all the family in this disturbed world of terrorism and of what is happening around us. Yes, yes.

Question: Have you felt worried at any time about your personnel security?

Answer: No, I have told you that I am a true believer in Islam. God told us in the Koran that if the whole world wants to put an end to your life, and God does not, absolutely nothing will happen to you. Therefore, if Al-Qadhafi or anyone, including the big powers, wants to kill me, I do not fear them. This is certainly why I have not thought of this, and why I have not pursued such policies.

Question: You have undertaken the post of a president for 10 years, do you believe that your personality has changed?

Answer: I have changed for the better. You may not know that my firm conviction when I was a young student in school and in the military college, and even after that, has been that a dictatorship is the quickest way for reconstruction. I used to support dictatorship despite any difficulties I faced. I have established democracy in this country for the first time in 3,000 years and for the first time in the entire area where I am living. Choose any country in the Middle East. There are dictatorships and martial law everywhere. I now say this. I have informed my people of the difficulties and mistakes which have stemmed from democracy throughout the centuries. They will not absolutely equate the evils of dictatorship, even for a single day. As I have told you, I began as a supporter of dictatorship, it was in my blood.

You know that I was one of the nine who initiated the revolution here some 27 years ago. I personally announced the emergence of the revolution in a radio newscast on 23 July 1952. Do you know that after the king left the country on 26 July; that is, 3 days after the outbreak of the revolution, we suddenly found ourselves responsible for the country? We were not ready for this task.

Believe me, we were not ready for it. We were very sincere. We said that we only wanted to purge the political system and that it was imperative for civilians to assume authority on 26 July. But we found ourselves responsible for running the country. 'Abd an-Nasir summoned us to a meeting, and we met on 27 July 1952. He said: "The king left the country yesterday. Whether this is fortunate or unfortunate I do not know." We then became responsible for running the country. We then had to decide which philosophical line to pursue--dictatorship or democracy? This matter was raised at the Revolution Command Council. 'Abd an-Nasir said: "We must make a decision today, because we are responsible for the country. Furthermore, everything is now in our hands following the king's departure."

You know, I voted for dictatorship. Seven others and I out of nine voted for dictatorship. In the second vote, I chose dictatorship. Democracy won only one vote; that of 'Abd an-Nasir. Look at what happened. He turned into a dictator, while I turned into a democrat.

Question: Are you optimistic about democracy in the rest of the world? Are you optimistic about the opportunities for peace there?

Answer: I feel the opposite, unfortunately. Look at what is going on around us and at the new states which grow up in dictatorship. Dictatorship might be something easy to pursue, particularly in the new societies. By the new societies, I mean the states which achieve their independence. Perhaps dictatorship has even greater significance. In other words, it appears to leaders as something more than mere democracy. I believe I am really and strongly sorry because I am saying that the world is now inclined to dictatorship more than it is inclined to democracy. The world is only content with using the name of democracy, such as the Eastern bloc and the Soviet Union and these other states. These are democratic people's governments--and they do not say the word democracy; they say democratic people's governments. They only give prominence to the title, while these states are extremely evil dictatorships. It is very easy to achieve such a thing in the nascent states. Therefore, I am not optimistic. This is because I believe that we are now at the peak and that everything will begin to collapse until the end of this year and also the end of next year. Terrorism has also reached its climax.

Question: Where do you want to be buried when you die?

Answer: I asked that I be buried on Mount Sinai in the religious complex which, as you know, I will build there. It will include a mosque, a church and a synagogue--and I asked that I be buried in the mosque. For instance, an epitaph for my tomb would read something like this: Love is an internal force, or a force stemming from the interior, not from the exterior.

I believe that strength is something which stems from the interior. Throughout my life, I have always depended on this belief; it has been proved to be correct. If I tell you the story of my life which stems from my own interior--not the story which I have written in soul-searching and not what I am now writing, you will see that this is the story of success and miracles. This is due to the fact that I have always sought internal strength.

You ask me now how I make my decisions this way and challenge the whole world, such as hosting the shah and his family in Egypt. I say there is no shame in this world; it is something which stems from the interior. Choose whatever you like. However, this choice is connected with faith. This is because it is possible for faith to make miracles. In my life, faith has achieved marvels, not miracles. Indeed, it has achieved marvels.

If I tell you the following story you will be surprised. You will also be surprised if you know that all of my education comes from the Koran. You will also be astonished to know that an American clergyman explained to me some meanings of the Koran. This fact makes me say that the three religions are the same thing. Islam, Christianity and Judaism are one mission which came from God. However, we quarrel over land--and I do not know why.

These religions are the same thing--and it was a clergyman who revealed this to me. I hope that when you read about this thing, you will enjoy it. However, do not try to describe me as a person who exaggerates things or who does similar things.

'ALI: ISRAELI STATEMENTS WILL NOT CHANGE EGYPT'S STAND

NC161536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that recent Israeli statements will neither change Egypt's firm positions nor the accurate interpretation of the Camp David agreement and UN Security Council Resolution 242 on which the Camp David agreement was based as the practical way of implementing that resolution. He added that there are fundamental differences between the two sides, and that the negotiations will not be easy. However, he said, it is possible, through continued dialogue, to arrive at common grounds that could lead to agreement.

He also said that East Jerusalem must have its appropriate status. The United States, he added, is playing a role to speed up the fulfillment of the autonomy objectives.

At noon today Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with the U.S. Ambassador in Cairo and State Department legal adviser Herbert Hansell. The meeting was held at the request of the U.S. ambassador and dealt with certain procedural arrangements pertaining to the negotiations. This evening Hansell will submit these procedural arrangements to the Israeli officials.

CHIEF OF STAFF AFFIRMS EGYPTIAN CAPABILITY IN USING PHANTOMS

LD170939 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 15

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Experts Praise Egyptians' Ability To Use and Maintain Phantoms"]

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah yesterday denied allegations by certain U.S. newspapers that Egypt is facing "difficulties" in the use and maintenance of the U.S. Phantom planes it possesses. Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah wondered about the motives behind such reports.

In a statement to AL-AKHBAR Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said that he has discussed these reports with officials of the U.S. Defense Department--the Pentagon--and that the New York TIMES and the Washington STAR, which published these allegations, made no attempt to contact the U.S. or the Egyptian side to verify the information they published.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah, who is currently on a brief visit to the United States, affirmed that there is no connection between the arrival of the Phantom squadron in Egypt and the Egyptian training and maintenance program, which is being carried out according to a fixed schedule.

He said that the number of sorties by the Phantom planes and the training on and maintenance of these planes in Egypt is progressing successfully, and that routine problems which emerge are dealt with immediately.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah pointed to the Egyptian Air Force's success in operating Soviet military equipment despite the lack of spare parts--something which astonished U.S. military experts.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah also pointed to the visit by a large number of U.S. military experts to Egyptian aircraft factories, where they showed great admiration for the Egyptian technicians', engineers' and pilots' abilities. The U.S. military magazines had then reported the visit.

The chief of staff explained that the Phantom aircraft is not one of the easiest as far as maintenance is concerned. He said that this type of aircraft is described as "the nightmare" by maintenance crews in all parts of the world.

Nevertheless, he added, our Egyptian pilots and technicians have been able to absorb the Phantom aircraft in less than a year at a time when the Israelis needed 2 years, although they have been using U.S. technology since 1946.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah also said that the intensive training program for the F-16 fighter will begin at the end of the current month. He said he expects the Egyptian Air Force to be able to fly and maintain this aircraft, with all the equipment and the sophisticated ground support it needs, within a period not exceeding 1 year. This short period of time, he added, is a record to challenge the abilities of any other air force.

Pentagon Spokesman Cited on Capabilitiy

LD170941 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 15

[Ahmad Abu Shadi Washington report: "U.S. Phantom Squadron Arrives in Cairo Today"]

[Excerpt] A squadron of U.S. fighter-bombers consisting of 12 F-4 Phantom planes will arrive at a base west of Cairo this afternoon. The squadron will take part in joint exercises with the Egyptian Air Force that will last 3 months.

A Pentagon spokesman has denied a U.S. newspaper report that this training mission is prompted by the difficulties the Egyptian Air Force is having in the use and maintenance of the F-4 Phantoms which Egypt has actually received from the United States.

U.S. Defense Department spokesman Col Mike Birch said in a statement to AL-AKHBAR that Egypt has efficient pilots and technicians crews excellent in aircraft maintenance.

Colonel Birch said that the problems the Egyptian Air Force is facing are of the usual type that any other air force in the world could face. Nevertheless, the Egyptians have succeeded in flying and maintaining the U.S. Phantom.

The Pentagon spokesman said that Egypt began using the U.S. Phantom only last October. He said that any air force needs some time to adapt to new types of aircraft.

The spokesman expressed his disapproval of the article in the New York TIMES yesterday as well as in the Washington STAR, which is owned by the New York TIMES.

The two newspapers said that Egypt is finding difficulties in the use and maintenance of the U.S. jets and that Egyptian experts are facing difficult problems which they are unable to solve because they are incapable of maintaining a reasonable combat level for these aircraft.

The Defense Department spokesman said: "We do not see any long-term difficulties involving Egypt's ability to absorb ways of maintaining and flying the Phantoms efficiently. Moreover, we see no such difficulties even in the case of the F-16 aircraft which Egypt will receive toward the end of next year."

The spokesman said that joint training by the Egyptian Air Force and the U.S. Air Force would help to a great extent in improving the combat ability of both the Egyptians and the Americans.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES REAGAN'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC161009 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "Reagan's Statement Is Rejected," Musa Sabri writes in AL-AKHBAR that it has become very clear that it was the Zionist forces around Reagan, the Republican Party's nominee in the U.S. presidential elections, which wrote the party statement on its Middle East policy. Despite these forces' recognition of the wisdom and courage of President as-Sadat and their remarks that if it wins the elections the Republican Party will strengthen the cultural, economic and military relations with Egypt, the statement revealed a fanatic Zionist attitude against the completion of the peace moves which only expresses the extremist tendencies with which Israel has been placing all obstacles in the way of withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and the establishment of autonomy for the Palestinians on their land, and the recognition of the right of self-determination for these people who are suffering and complaining of the oppression of the Zionist occupation.

In his article, Musa Sabri said that the Republican Party's statement takes us back to the worn-out Zionist theory that was repudiated by the October war: that Israel serves the strategic interests of the United States and that the Israeli Armed Forces can maintain peace in the Middle East and the military balance between East and West. Therefore, the Republican Party platform promised further military aid to Israel. The party will also not encourage arms sales that will contribute to instability in the area.

The writer points out that Reagan totally disregards the fact that after the October war Israel received two or three times the quantities of free U.S. weapons that it used to receive. He also disregards the fact that Israel's military strength, together with its expansionist ambitions and colonial occupation, is a war against peace and stability in the Arab area and that the continued U.S. military support of Israel is a continuation of a policy that threatens peace and security of the area.

The writer adds: The Republican Party under the leadership of Reagan totally ignores the fact that a solution to the Palestinian problem, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the right of self-determination according to the Camp David agreement are the basis of peace in this area of the world. The Republican Party talks about the policy of establishing U.S. military bases to challenge Soviet expansion. However, the party welcomes Israeli expansion and the occupation of the Palestinian territory in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Musa Sabri affirms that such talk is antiquated and an expression of a mad, dangerous policy which imagines that the Arab area can become an area of U.S. occupation, especially since Reagan's statement maliciously points out that the party welcomes the holding of consultations with Egypt, Israel and the NATO states on U.S. immediate and long-range policies in the Middle East.

The writer draws attention to the fact that when Reagan says that he will not encourage arms sales that contribute to instability in the area, he is repeating the Israeli Government's claims and objection to U.S. arms sales to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and others. These weapons, in Reagan's opinion, contribute to instability, while additional arms supplies to Israel is for maintaining peace.

The writer criticizes this opinion, affirming that it only shows a humiliating submission to the U.S. Jewish voices, which have recently announced that the Camp David agreement is a blow to Israel's security. It is a stand that tries to swallow the U.S. Jewish forces that call for peace and oppose all expansionist ambitions. It is also a stand that challenges the peace-now movement and belittles the clear Israeli popular demand for the establishment of just peace that does not involve the usurpation of the rights and land of the Palestinian people. Concluding his article, Musa Sabri says: If this is the permanent and just peace which Reagan has announced, he must understand very well that his arrival in the White House will be a disaster to peace, stability and justice.

COLUMNIST WARNS ANDERSON AGAINST INSINCERE MIDEAST STANCE

ID161403 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Musa Sabri article: "An Open Letter to Independent Candidate Anderson"]

[Excerpts] Honorable Senator [words in English--as published] John Anderson: It is very nice of you to come to Egypt after you have been to Israel. It was a U.S. custom for presidential candidates or even candidates for the Congress always to go to Tel Aviv and to go to great lengths in their sycophantic statements and total bias in favor of all Israel's claims, however deceitful and misleading they may be. Every U.S. politician was ready in advance to seek the Zionist leaders' "blessing" first, considering this as a go-ahead for Jewish support in U.S. elections.

Now, after As-Sadat's initiative, after a historic and extraordinary peace miracle, after voices have been raised in support of peace even among U.S. Zionist organizations, and after millions in the world have supported the clear and brave Egyptian stand, the situation has changed. Candidates now come to Egypt as well, because the facts of the world political scene indicate and affirm that nobody can ignore Egypt's views on the questions of peace.

We thank you for coming to Cairo. But we would like you to listen well, to understand the facts well and to stand on the side of the principles that support peace both in words and in deeds. These are the principles of rights, ethics and selflessness. If in your constituency you are called "the saint" and if you are known to be a man of ethics, your attitude to the cause of peace is the touchstone.

We have read some of the statements attributed to you on your arrival in Israel 3 days ago. Some of the statements say that you support the idea that Jerusalem (including the occupied part of it) be the capital of Israel. Making reservations, you said that this support is subject to the condition that it be the last step to peace. I recall that you said in an election speech at a Jewish gathering in the United States that you support the idea of Jerusalem being the capital of Israel. There was loud applause for you in the hall. But soon you said: "Don't rush to applaud before you hear the rest of my view, because you will probably not applaud after that." You added: "I support Jerusalem as capital of Israel after peace is achieved." It is said that there was no applause after that.

Therefore, you want total peace, a comprehensive and lasting peace, but you did not tell us how. You did not tell us how a just solution to the Palestinian people's problem can be achieved and how this people can determine their future on their land in the West Bank and Gaza. You did not express your views on the obstacles which Mr Begin's government created at the autonomy negotiations.

It appears to me, sir, that you have chosen the electoral solution. You are with total peace but at the same time you declare that Jerusalem is to be the capital of Israel after peace is achieved.

The electoral solution often contradicts the ethical solution.

This is the wretchedness of U.S. elections. It is indeed the wretchedness of U.S. democracy. Even the man they call "the saint" looks at things with two separate eyes: an eye on the Jewish votes which he can attract by saying that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and an eye on expressing a balanced opinion by making reservations and saying that this comes after full peace is achieved.

As to how an occupied Arab territory, which is the Arab part of Jerusalem, can be the capital of Israel--with this you did not deal in your statement either directly or indirectly. As to how peace can be achieved with the existence of mythical ambitions to continued Israel sovereignty on the Palestinian territories in the West Bank and Gaza--you said nothing about this.

Saints, Senator Anderson, do not play with words or try to fool people, and do not deny the legitimate rights of peoples. This is the action of professional politicians who seek votes regardless of the means. But in this case they must not claim that they are defending ethical principles and must admit that a traditional politician cannot be disguised as a saint.

It is unethical, sir, to support the usurpation of a land; it is unethical to believe some things only in order to win some votes. The principles of ethics are the principles of justice, truth and respect of human rights. The principles of ethics say loudly that there is no peace with expansionist ambitions. You have not the slightest excuse, since there are hundreds of thousands in Israel who have no party affiliation and do not come under any political bloc who call for a just peace and renounce all territorial ambitions. You must realize that those voices too will have their influence on the U.S. elections. These voices, as you know, find support within U.S. Jewish organizations and among leading rabbis in the United States and Europe.

Senator Anderson, we know in advance that you support the Egyptian initiative and that you have great respect and appreciation for President as-Sadat's historical role. We also know that you are going to declare this when you set foot on Egyptian soil. You are true and sincere in that belief and in this you echo the views of millions in the United States, Europe and the whole world. I personally ascertained this from those in contact with you in the United States, and I concur with them that you have expressed such views not only during but also before the election campaign.

But I would like to tell you frankly that supporting the Egyptian initiative calls for supporting just and lasting peace. There will be no peace and no justice while the occupier claims sovereignty in occupied land. There will no lasting peace without recognizing the people's legitimate right to self-determination.

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EGYPT

CAIRO PAPER REPORTS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN SHAH'S HEALTH

NC170735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0652 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 July--The shah's health improved slightly yesterday following the fifth surgical operation he has undergone in Al-Ma'adi Hospital since his arrival in Egypt. The newspaper AL-AKHBAR reports today that the shah is still under strict medical care in the intensive care unit. An artificial respirator unit has been placed in the intensive care unit. The paper says that the French doctors will study the effects of the antibiotics following the operation to drain the abscess because the shah has lost much of his immunity. The shah's wife asked French Doctor Vanier yesterday not to leave Cairo until after the shah's health is finally stable.

Spokesman Denial on Surgery

NC162134 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 16 (AFP)--The deposed shah of Iran was not operated on this morning as previously reported by the press here, Mark Morse, a spokesman for the former monarch, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE tonight. Doctors have not yet decided to operate, the spokesman said, adding that the shah's condition was "serious" and unchanged. The decision to operate will only be taken if no other solutions are available, he said. The shah was previously reported to have undergone surgery to drain an abscess on his right thigh.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES RAMADAN GREETINGS FROM SUDANESE PRESIDENT

NC161314 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] I am happy to take the opportunity of the holy month of Ramadan to send Your Excellency sincere hearty congratulations. I pray to Almighty God that this blessed occasion will come again while you are enjoying complete health and happiness, the fraternal Egyptian people enjoying greater standing and prosperity, and our Arab and Islamic nation enjoying good luck, prosperity and blessings. I also pray to Almighty God to guide our steps in order to strengthen the ties of close brotherhood between the two peoples of the Nile Valley for the good of our peoples. Many happy returns of the day.

AS-SADAT TO ADDRESS ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY 27 JULY

NC150628 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2257 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 July--President Anwar as-Sadat will deliver an important political speech on the evening of 27 July in a ceremony to be held by the University of Alexandria on the 28th anniversary of the July revolution. The newspaper AL-AHRAM reports, in Tuesday's edition, that President as-Sadat will attend the ceremony that will be held for the first time this year at Mustafa Kamil camp in Alexandria on 26 July on the anniversary marking the exodus of the former king from Egypt.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF AKHIR SA'AH EDITOR--The chief editor of AKHIR SA'AH magazine, Rushdi Salih, died in London this afternoon. Salih died of a severe heart attack at Heathrow Airport, while waiting to board a plane to Cairo. He suffered the heart attack in the customs hall. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 12 Jul 80 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY, ARAB WORLD

LD171050 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 17 (KUNA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi accused the U.S. of exploiting current developments in the Arab world to spread its hegemony over the region, a Kuwait newspaper reported Thursday.

In an interview with AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the minister said providing the U.S. with military bases and facilities in any part of the Arab world contradicts the independence of Arab countries and threatens their security and stability. Hostile forces in the Arab world are many, but the national stream towards Arab unity will prevail at the end, Hammadi added.

Commenting on the concentration of Egyptian forces on the border area with Libya, he said that Iraq is against clashes between Arab countries and that they should abstain from using direct or indirect force against each other.

The minister expressed his country's belief that gulf security is the responsibility of the Arab countries of the gulf. In case of a threat to the Arab territories, the responsibility would be an overall Arab one. A threat in this case, he explained, would be occupation or direct military intervention.

The minister then added that Iraq keeps constant contacts with other Arab Gulf states to develop cooperation in various fields.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY, MEET COUNTERPARTS

CCP Central Committee Member

JN161530 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the party's foreign relations office, received Huang Zhen, Chinese Communist Central Committee member and culture minister, here today. Discussion at this meeting dealt with the ties of friendship and cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries in the various fields and with international issues of mutual concern.

VCP Central Committee Member

JN161512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the party's foreign relations office, met here today with the Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Tran Huu Doc, Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee member.

Discussion during this meeting dealt with means of developing the ties of friendship and cooperation between the parties and governments of the two friendly countries, as well as with international issues of mutual concern and means of bolstering the nonaligned movement. 'Aziz stressed Iraq's desire to develop its relations with Vietnam in various fields. Tran Huu Doc expressed the gratitude of the Vietnamese Government and party for Iraq's assistance to Vietnam in coping with the effects of the U.S. imperialist war against the Vietnamese people and in reconstructing Vietnam.

Yugoslav Premier

JN161720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived here today leading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq to attend the July celebrations. Djuranovic was accorded an official reception during which he was met by Vice President Taha Muhyi Ad-Din Ma'ruf and several members of the Revolution Command Council and the cabinet.

While on his way to Baghdad, the Yugoslav premier stopped over in Ankara, where he met with Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. The INA correspondent in Ankara says that the two sides discussed bilateral relations.

GDR, CSSR, Other Officials

JN160953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with some Arab and foreign officials currently visiting Iraq to participate in its July celebrations.

Ramadan met with Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the meeting they reviewed the economic and commercial relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them. They also discussed the possibility of the GDR implementing some of the Iraqi development plans.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also met with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Karol Laco and reviewed with him bilateral relations and ways of developing them.

He also met with Muhammad Ahmad Al-Junayd, YAR deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs. The two discussed topics related to bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting this cooperation. They also discussed Iraqi aid to the YAR in various fields.

Taha Yasi Ramadan also met with Hisanari Yamada, the Japanese foreign minister's adviser. Ramadan explained to him Iraq's independent political trend, its rejection of capitulatory solutions, its firm confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist plots hatched against the Palestine issue and its active role in the nonaligned movement. He expressed the hope that Japan's stand toward the Palestinian cause will be characterized by greater positivity. He also expressed his satisfaction with the development of relations between Iraq and Japan.

The Japanese official praised the developing relations between Iraq and Japan. He also praised Iraq's steady and clear policy for the attainment of peace in the Arab region and the whole world. During the meeting, the two sides also discussed the two countries' relations of cooperation and ways of promoting this cooperation in the various fields.

GDR Deputy Premier

JN162004 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] This morning Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and industry and minerals minister, received Guenther Kleiber, Socialist Unity Party Politburo Candidate member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

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Discussion during this meeting dealt with bilateral cooperative relations and with means of developing them, especially in the industrial field, along with the possibility of GDR participation in the implementation of projects in the 1981-1985 5-year development plan. The meeting was attended by several officials from the Industry and Minerals Ministry and by the GDR ambassador in Baghdad.

Romanian Deputy Premier

JN161444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Official talks began here today between Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

Discussion during this meeting dealt with the implementation of the protocol for economic and technical cooperation, which was concluded during the first half of this year in Bucharest and approved by the joint Iraqi-Romanian committee. Their discussion also dealt with bilateral relations and with means of serving the common interests of the two countries and peoples.

Ramadan said that the Romanian delegation's visit provides a good opportunity to review the growing relations between Iraq and Romania and to seek future prospects for better developing cooperation between them.

PCC Political Bureau Member

FL161222 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Pedro Miret, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau and of the State Council, arrived in Baghdad to attend the official celebrations for the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. The Cuban leader was welcomed by Sa'dun Ghaydan, a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and deputy prime minister and transport minister. On his arrival in Iraq Miret expressed satisfaction at visiting that country again to attend the celebrations.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister

JN161756 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The friendly and fraternal delegations continue to arrive in Iraq to share with our people their celebrations marking the glorious July anniversary. Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah arrived in Baghdad at noon today at the head of a delegation to the celebrations. In a statement to INA, the Kuwaiti defense minister said that he is carrying the regards of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and heir apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah to President Saddam Husayn and the members of the Revolution Command Council.

Zimbabwe Deputy Premier

JN161254 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi received Zimbabwe Deputy Prime minister Simon Muzenda at noon today. During the meeting talks were held on relations between the two countries and ways of promoting them.

They also discussed political issues pertaining to the situation in the African continent in general and the grave situation in South Africa and Namibia in particular. Muzenda arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of an official delegation to attend the celebrations of the two July revolutions.

Brazilian Industry Minister

JN161050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, met here today with Brazilian Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna, who is currently visiting Iraq at the head of an industrial and economic delegation.

During this meeting the two sides discussed the two countries' economic and trade relations. They also studied the accomplishments of the Iraqi-Brazilian commercial committee, which held its meetings last year, and discussed the agenda of this committee's next session to be held in the Brazilian capital at the end of this year.

FRENCH PREMIER BARRE PRAISES SADDAM HUSAYN'S STATESMANSHIP

JN161941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Jul--French Premier Raymond Barre has said that President Saddam Husayn is the man who can play a major role in the area. In a statement to INA tonight on the occasion of the anniversary of the two July revolutions and President Saddam Husayn's first anniversary in the presidency, Barre added that President Saddam Husayn "is the statesman who can assume the burdens and responsibilities of the hour." Barre highly commended President Saddam Husayn's leadership of "brave and independent Iraq."

Raymond Barre expressed, in his name and on behalf of the French Government, the most sincere congratulations to President Saddam Husayn and to the Iraqi people on this occasion.

KING HUSAYN PRAISES JORDANIAN-IRAQI RELATIONS COOPERATION

JN161644 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has affirmed that the process of fraternal coordination and cooperation between Jordan and Iraq has gone a long way in developing and entrenching bilateral relations and in using these relations in serving the common interests of the two fraternal peoples and Arab national aspirations, which both countries are trying to achieve.

Asked about President Saddam Husayn's role in developing relations between Jordan and Iraq, his majesty said: President Saddam Husayn has played an effective and positive role in developing these relations, which have been established within the framework of strong adherence to the principles of Arab solidarity, the foundations of which were laid at the Baghdad summit.

King Husayn explained that the different meetings he has had with Saddam Husayn since Saddam Husayn assumed the presidency in fraternal Iraq have produced the means for sincere and serious work and have strengthened the ties of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

His majesty said that the existing fraternal ties between Jordan and Iraq are a living example of how inter-Arab relations should be based on devotion, sincerity, harmony and continuous growth.

His majesty seized the occasion of the Iraqi president's first anniversary in the presidency to wish the Iraqi people further progress and prosperity, under the president's leadership.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO JORDANIANS

JN140848 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 14 Jul 80 special supplement p 3

["Message to the People of Jordan" from French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet on the occasion of 14 July, the date of publication of a special eight-page supplement entitled "Jordan and France: Vive l'Amitie" on French-Jordanian relations--date of message not specified]

[Text] Four months ago, the French head of state was on his first state visit to Jordan. President Giscard d'Estaing's coming to Amman was not only a response to His Majesty King Husayn's visit to France in December 1978. It testified to the high esteem, confidence and affection France feels for King Husayn. I showed the friendly interest France takes in Jordan which, thanks to the intelligence and activity of its people, has become, under the leadership of its sovereign, a modern, fast expanding state. It underlined Jordan's position in the Arab world, in the heart of a region that has so bitterly suffered for the last 30 years, as well as the attention which the French Government pays to King Husayn's views and to his unrelenting efforts in order to pave the way for peace in this essential part of the world.

In his "Amman statement", the French president clearly expressed his conviction that it is possible to reach a settlement that would answer the aspirations of the peoples in this region, and he made it clear that France was willing to contribute to the working out of such a settlement through a firm, balanced commitment. Such conviction and willingness have, to a large extent, inspired the statement adopted by the nine European states in Venice.

France does intend to pursue its action along this line. July 14, a date which has appropriately been chosen to dedicate a special issue to France, is the day on which we celebrate freedom, freedom of individuals as well as of people. It naturally gives me the opportunity to express the wish that the Palestinian people, so closely linked with Jordan, may soon be able to determine their own future. The exercise of such a right, in the framework of a global settlement that will enable each state to live in peace within safe, recognised and guaranteed borders, is the main requirement for a fair, lasting peace in the Middle East.

While the political views of France and Jordan have long been identical, their economic and cultural relations started developing more recently. We are happy to see that your country is now represented, in France, by the officials in charge of its various fields of activity who visit us, as well as by its students in our universities. Further exchange and meeting opportunities will appear as result of the impending setting up in Paris of the Institute of the Arab World, in the activities of which our two countries will take an active part.

France, on its part, takes a keen interest in Jordan and indeed has become its seventh commercial partner. French firms and nationals are now present in areas essential to your country's future. The teaching of our language is progressing. Our cultural presence is intensifying in your universities and TV programmes.

But these exchanges do not quite match the high quality of our political relations, the dynamism of our economies and the richness of our culture. Our two countries should further endeavour to make themselves better known to each other. They should deepen their cooperation, open up new [as published] areas for their common ambitions.

With my thanks to the JORDAN TIMES for taking the initiative of publishing this special issue which gives a true image of France, as a country aware of its responsibilities and oriented to the future I convey to Jordan, a very old and close friend, a message of faithfulness, hope, progress and peace.

[Signed] Jean Francois-Poncet

PRESIDENT SARKIS ACCEPTS AL-HUSS' RESIGNATION

NC161426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[16 July statement by the directorate general of the presidency--read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis has decided to accept the resignation of the government headed by Dr Salim al-Huss.

His excellency the president has requested the prime minister and the ministers to continue serving in their posts until a new government is formed.

Ba'abda, 16 July 1980

VOL REPORTS NAVAL REBELLION, CLASHES IN SYRIA

NC161823 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] A rebellion has been put down in a naval base in northern Syria. A commodore and five other military men were arrested and then executed.

Up to noon today, the clashes which erupted in Aleppo on Sunday were continuing without letup, particularly in Al-Jabiriyah, where 7 soldiers from the special units and over 20 people were killed as a result of shelling from medium weapons. The clashes extended to Ar-Ramadaniyah quarter and to the Hananu cemetery where five soldiers were found dead.

In As-Sabil quarter, casualties occurred among soldiers from the special units. In As-Sulaymaniyah, an intelligence officer, who was a Syrian and called Samir, was killed during a clash between security men and a Muslim Brotherhood group.

The Muslim brothers blew up 12 government establishments and departments in Aleppo, killing or wounding about 15 people. Near the tourist hotel, a highly explosive bomb weighing 30 kg was detonated, resulting in the destruction of several cars and extensive damage to buildings close to the scene of the explosion.

PHALANGISTS RELEASE PERSONS DETAINED DURING OPERATIONS

NC112037 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Sources of the Lebanese forces have affirmed that the Phalangist police this afternoon released all those who were detained during the limited military operations which took place recently in order to bring the situation under control and to unify the Lebanese forces.

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S Y R I A

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UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

JN150942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] At 1000 this morning Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received President of the UN General Assembly Salim Ahmad Salim. The meeting was attended by Dr Haytham Kilani, the director of the international organizations department at the Foreign Ministry. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East region.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN152110 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] At 1600 today President Hafiz al-Asad received UN General Assembly President Salim Ahmad Salim. A general review of the Palestinian question and the Middle East situation took place at this meeting. Their discussion also turned to the opportunity being given to next week's UN General Assembly special session to discuss the Palestinian question and to the more advanced role that the United Nations must play in the service of justice and the peoples' just causes. They also stressed the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations and of supporting its role, which must also become increasingly important.

During a review of the situation in the region the president outlined the Syrian viewpoint. He explained that the situation has become more complicated since the Camp David accords because of the Egyptian regime's departure from the Arab ranks and Israel's increasing aggressiveness and defiance of the UN resolutions and the world public as a result. The president stated: Despite the pressure put on us by the Camp David partners, we are determined and with a strong belief in the course we are following and in our people, the justice of our cause and the inevitability of our victory.

Salim Ahmad Salim thanked the president for the clarifications he offered and said that he highly appreciates and commends Syria's national role and struggle, as well as its international stands. He said that he considers Syria's steadfastness a source of inspiration for this region and the peoples of the Third World and that he is certain of Syria's victory.

16 July Departure

JN162000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Salim Ahmad Salim, UN General Assembly President, left Damascus this evening following a 2-day visit to the country, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad and other state officials.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR POLAND 15 JULY

JN151350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, left Damascus for Warsaw this morning on an official visit to the Polish People's Republic, at the invitation of the Polish national defense minister. Army Chief of Staff Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi and several high-ranking officers saw Gen Mustafa Talas off.

PALESTINIAN DEPORTEES MEET WITH KHADDAM, MAKE STATEMENT

JN161348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] At 1030 today Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the three Palestinian deportees, Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Islamic Judge Shakh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi. During the meeting a general review was made of the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation in the Middle East.

The deported strugglers, Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Islamic Judge Shaykh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi, affirmed that Syria and Palestine form one state with one people, adding that the stand taken by Syria's Al-Asad, which confronts the Camp David partners, reflects the Arab will and is a cornerstone of the march of liberation. In a statement to the paper AL-BA'ATH, the three strugglers affirmed that Syria's weakening or preoccupation would be tantamount to the weakening of the Palestinian revolution and of the Arab liberation movement and would serve imperialism and Zionism.

The three strugglers praised Syria's stand of confrontation with the Camp David plot, affirming that Syria, with its people, army and leadership, is the Arab nation's hope for liberation. The three strugglers stated that Syria will not change simply because it has domestic and external enemies, who were exposed by the Camp David plot, since its people are, thanks to their good leadership and clarity of principles, capable of achieving victory.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN161958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--At 1500 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Hebron Islamic Judge Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi, Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah and Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim. Talks during the meeting centered on the general conditions in the occupied territories. At-Tamimi, Al-Qawasimah and Milhim outlined the circumstances of their deportation, which came within the framework of the Zionist authorities' campaign of terror and oppression against the Palestinian Arab citizens. They also praised Syria's inalienable and principled stand, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, on the Palestinian issue and its confrontation of the treacherous Camp David accords. They denounced any effort to confuse Syria's stand or weaken its steadfastness. They stressed that any such movement would be a blatant betrayal of the Arab cause and of the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

President al-Asad praised the steadfastness of the people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and their heroic struggle against the occupation forces. He said that the people's steadfastness is the basic element in defeating the self-rule designs and the Camp David agreements. He stressed that Syria, as always, will continue to raise the banners of Palestinian issue and will continue to consider it as Syria's first cause. This cause is the crux of the Arab-Zionist conflict. The president said that regardless of all difficulties and pressures, this country is determined to continue the struggle and to further entrench its and the Arab nation's steadfastness until the emancipation of the occupied territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights are achieved. The president conveyed greetings, in his name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people, to the brothers in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The president stressed that we will remain together in the same trench until the achievement of victory.

LIBYA

KUWAITI PAPER: 'SPY NETWORK' UNCOVERED IN PEOPLE'S BUREAU

LD170848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0719 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper reports today that Libya has uncovered a spy network working for the United States at its diplomatic mission in Washington. In a dispatch from the U.S. capital, which it did not attribute to any source, AS-SIYASAH notes that all members of the network are among employees at the "the Libyan People's Bureau" mission. It says that the two leaders of the network are Libyan diplomats, and that the rest are secretaries and employees. However, the paper did not name the two diplomats, nor their position. It also gives no details as to the number, names or nationality of the other members.

AS-SIYASAH says that the network was uncovered a few days ago and that it is expected that Libya will reveal the details of this network when the two Libyan diplomats return home to appear before a people's court. The paper does not say for which U.S. Government department the network was working.

The paper adds that the two Libyan diplomats were running the spy network and that last March they passed secret information to U.S. authorities which helped them foil the task of four Libyan diplomats who were charged with executing opponents of the regime of Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi in the United States.

The U.S. Government deported the four Libyans last April although the Libyan Government had denied U.S. charges that they were planning to assassinate the opponents of the Libyan Government in the United States, particularly among the student ranks. The paper says that the secretaries involved in this network photographed certain documents and retyped others.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM FIDEL CASTRO

LD170856 Tripoli JANA in English 0823 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli, July 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great First of September Revolution, received a message from Dr. Fidel Castro, chairman of the non-aligned movement present session, in which he condemned the (Israeli) terrorist acts against the Arab citizens and the arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people.

Dr. Castro also condemned in the message "Camp David" accords and the U.S. hostile stand towards the Arab cause and the Palestinian people. Dr. Castro finally called upon the non-aligned countries to pledge their solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle.

SUDAN

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AMMAN ISLAMIC MEETING

JN161515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 16 Jul--Hashim 'Uthman, Foreign Affairs Ministry under secretary, has returned to Khartoum after leading a Sudanese delegation to the extraordinary conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers, which recently ended its work in the Jordanian capital, Amman.

TAMIR: BEGIN, AS-SADAT WILL HAVE TO MEET AGAIN

TA161225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 80 p 1

[By parliamentary correspondent Dan Margalit]

[Text] Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir yesterday evening voiced his **opinion that once the points of dispute between Israel and Egypt have been cleared up, another meeting will be needed between Begin and As-Sadat to discuss the gap between the two countries on the autonomy issue.**

Returning to Jerusalem from Cairo, Tamir said that "There is still a long way to go, but I have returned with the feeling that the talks constituted a good and sober starting point, following the talks' suspension and in the light of existing differences.

Israel, he said stuck to its position and rejected an Egyptian proposal for a discussion of the East Jerusalem issue. In reply to a question, he said it is his impression that the Egyptians "are operating quite clearly on the plane of Israel's internal system. They hope that pressure aimed at softening [the government's stand] will be exerted domestically on the government--whereas for them this problem is virtually nonexistent."

The justice minister discussed with Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, the question of the articles written by the anti-Israeli Anis Mansur. Tamir told reporters in Jerusalem that the answer he received was unsatisfactory. He added that AL-JUMHURIYAH had not been accurate in reporting a confrontation between him and Ghali.

Tamir reported yesterday evening to the prime minister, his deputy and to the foreign and interior affairs ministers.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY INTERESTED IN RAIL SERVICE TO ISRAEL

TA161106 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 80 p 5

[By A. Qeren]

[Excerpt] Egyptian railway personnel have expressed considerable interest in the possible resumption of the Egypt-Israel rail line. A Canadian expert, Mr Bill Jackson, who arrived in Israel from Egypt, said that in his talks with the Egyptian railway personnel he was told that the Egyptians are ready to continue developing the subject, though the decision will have to be taken only by the highest political level: Begin-As-Sadat. Mr Jackson is now drawing up for the Egyptians a project for a train line to Luxor.

Mr Jackson will meet next week with Transport Minister Hayim Landau to examine the possibility of a railway line to Eilat.

KNESSET CHAIRMAN ON FRENCH URANIUM SALE TO IRAQ

TA161235 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] A senior office of the IDF's intelligence branch said today that Iraq will have nuclear arms in the middle 80's and that enmity to Israel is one of its motives for developing such arms. These remarks were made during a discussion at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's remarks to the effect that the next Israeli-Arab war will be nuclear were mentioned in the discussion. At the end of the discussion, our correspondent in the Knesset Arye Golan spoke with the head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Prof Moshe Arens. [begin recording]

[Question] Professor Arens, on the basis of the report you heard in the committee, is Iraq indeed going to turn into a nuclear power in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] There is recognition (?in the world) today that Iraq is marching toward nuclear armament aided by France mainly and by Italy to a certain extent also. I would say that the danger surely exists that in a few years--it is hard to estimate when exactly. This depends on the level of foreign aid Iraq receives, since Iraq itself does not have the technological and scientific ability of reaching nuclear armament at this stage, at least. Iraq may some day have nuclear arms and the ability to use these arms against its so-called enemies.

[Question] France continues to promise these days it will take care that the nuclear reactors it builds for Iraq will be used only for peaceful needs. Can such a promise be made?

[Answer] To the best of my knowledge it is impossible to guarantee this, even in the best possible case. It is clear to all that when we speak of a country such as Iraq we are surely not talking of the best case. We are talking about a country with a totalitarian regime, with a totalitarian tyrant, with frequent internal bloodshed and with generally all the characteristics we attribute to irrational regimes.

[Question] You do not rely on France on this issue then, do you?

[Answer] I think that the very fact that the French are extending this aid, knowing what this can lead to, does not allow us to have more confidence and trust in France's ability to rein in the nuclear arms race taking place in Iraq today.

[Question] You surely agree with the claim that France is doing this for reasons of regular oil supply?

[Answer] I think there is no doubt about this. This act only shows the hypocrisy of France and its president, who is trying to advise us on how to conduct ourselves in the Middle East and on how to reach peace in the region.

[Question] In the light of this situation, what can Israel do to prevent Iraq from becoming a country with offensive nuclear arms?

[Answer] One strong point on our side here is that when a country such as Iraq and a person such as Saddam Husayn possesses nuclear arms, this does not constitute a danger to the State of Israel only. It is a danger to the State of Israel but it is also a danger to the entire world.

[Question] In other words, do you reply on U.S. intervention on this matter?

[Answer] On such an issue I am not prepared to rely on anything. However, every effort should be made to explain to the U.S. and the West European governments and to the U.S., French and West European citizens that this is a development that will jeopardize world peace, not only Israel's peace.

[Question] Do you believe that diplomatic action could still be taken on this issue and the continuation of this dangerous process stopped?

[Answer] I would not say we have passed the point of no return, especially not since we are talking of the danger that Iraq will have nuclear armament in the relatively near future, the 80's. I do not know whether anybody could prevent Iraq from reaching this in the next century if Iraq firmly intends to do so. However, we are concerned about the nearer future and I think in this case it is still possible to prevent this so that the Earth's population will not be terrorized by such a development. [end recording]

PHYSICIST WARNS OF IRAQI NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAPABILITY

TA161018 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Jul 80 p 1

[By Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv--The sole use the Iraqis can have for the highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium which they have acquired from France is for the construction of atomic bombs, according to Prof Yuval Ne'eman. One of Israel's outstanding physicists and a leader of the Tehiya Party, Ne'eman made his assessment to the French scientific attache yesterday.

Ne'eman told the Jerusalem POST last night that, in addition to getting a nuclear reactor and fuel from France, the Iraqis also have nuclear agreements with Italy and Brazil. It is also reported that they have foreign experts, principally Pakistanis, in their employ for the actual construction of a bomb.

The French attache, Dr Jacques Simon, was sent to speak with Ne'eman at his Tel Aviv University office yesterday by the French ambassador, in the wake of Israeli and international criticism of the French sale to the Iraqis. The attache was to sound out Ne'eman on precisely what the Israeli anxieties are in regard to the French deal.

Ne'eman told Simon that the reactor France has supplied the Iraqis is nominally a "research reactor. But it is clear to one and all that there are no rudiments of nuclear research in Iraq."

He told the POST: "There is only one nuclear physicist in Baghdad, who is in any case no researcher. The last I heard of him he was in prison awaiting the execution of a death sentence. He was thrown in jail by Iraq's new rulers. International scientific circles have even appealed to me to work for his release, not that I can do much."

Ne'eman also ruled out the possibility that the Iraqis could use the reactor or the fuel for an energy plant, "because the reactor is too small for that."

"The only significance the reactor does have is military. There is no other use to which it or the fuel can be put. The French have now in fact supplied the nuclear explosives for bombs which the Iraqis could build and have ready in even less than a year," he said.

Ne'eman said the 80 kilograms of highly enriched uranium which the French sold the Iraqis can be immediately used for construction of some eight bombs with no further processing. "In that case, the Iraqis have no need to process the uranium through their French reactor. It might be that they would just use it as a cover for acquiring the explosives. The building of the bomb proper is not so complicated a task," he said.

The alternative of making a bomb from plutonium is also open to the Iraqis, according to Ne'eman.

He said that the Iraqis have recently bought large quantities of nonenriched uranium from African states, through French mediation. "The enriched uranium can be used to irradiate the uranium in the reactor to breed plutonium. For this, chemical laboratory facilities are needed, which the Iraqis are getting from the Italians. They have also signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with Brazil, although we do not as yet know what that entails," Ne'eman added.

"All the Iraqis now have to do is sit back and decide which sort of bomb they prefer. They have everything else at their fingertips. They can have a bomb put together faster with the enriched uranium, but the plutonium will give them more bombs. Their French reactor can produce three to four plutonium bombs a year and, with foreign scientists, they can have a bomb ready in a year. These scientists can have a uranium bomb ready for use in from six months to a year," Ne'eman warned.

COLUMNIST ASSESSES ISRAELI DETERRENCE UNDER NUCLEAR THREAT

TA161129 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 80 p 4

[By Alex Fishman]

[Excerpt] The nuclear shadow in our region is liable only to speed up the outbreak of war.

A reasonable apprehension exists that crazy states like Libya, or radical tyrannic regimes such as that in Iraq will realize the nuclear potential they are striving for--for the total annihilation of Israel. These countries may draw encouragement for their actions out of the assumption--which is not far-fetched--that, given the proper timing, the superpowers will not be dragged into an active nuclear conflict as a result of Israel's destruction in a quick nuclear attack. This kind of danger will obligate Israel to postulate for itself yet another reason for having to go to war, a war aimed at preventing its enemies from acquiring nuclear capacity.

Another hypothetical situation is also feasible, in which the parties involved in the Middle East conflict would possess nuclear capacity, but would not make immediate use of it, for fear of the consequences. In that situation the combatant states would regard it as justified to make use of the bomb as a last resort, when faced with a direct threat to their very survival. From Israel's point of view, [this would be] a conventional war, fought under the cover of a nuclear threat; the meaning of an escalation in the war is that Israel would have to come up with a way to strike at the enemy in the most rapid and most painful manner. For Israel the objective of a war would be to end it without arriving at a situation necessitating the use of nuclear weaponry.

A war under the nuclear shadow will require striking at the enemy in previously unknown scope and targets, with the aim of getting the opponent to conclude that it is preferable to end the war and not to sustain such a difficult blow--but this is liable to be an impossible task.

A nuclear balance of terror in the Middle East, if created, will greatly weaken Israel's deterrent capacity, not only in the nuclear sphere--if this be realized (because of Israel's limited absorbent capacity)--but also in the conventional sphere.

Any initiative aimed at adopting the strategy recommended by 'Amos Rubin [FBIS editor's note: an economist whose article is cited earlier in the commentary, and who believes that the sides in the Middle East can be made to play by certain rules limiting the use of nuclear weapons to the tactical sphere and their place of use to sparsely populated regions] will entail the lopping off of the conventional--armored and motorized--deterrent arm. An Israeli move into a nuclear project will bring about a real defense budget increase. Israel would have to support nuclear development, along with and besides maintaining its conventional force.

U.S. REQUEST TO FRANCE ON IRAQ SALE REPORTED

TA161145 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Jul 80 p 1

[By Arye Tzimuqi, Shlomo Shamgar and Yisra'el Tomer]

[Excerpt] Several times recently the U.S. administration has approached France's leaders with the aim of getting them to drop the idea of supplying uranium to Iraq, this in view of the apprehension that that country intends to shift to military production and develop nuclear bombs.

The French leaders responded to all the U.S. requests by stating that measures were being taken to ensure that the uranium being supplied would not be used for military purposes, but for peaceful purposes only.

However, these French attempts at reassurance are satisfying neither the United States nor Israel.

PLO IN LEBANON REPORTEDLY RECEIVES MORE TANKS

TA162034 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The PLO has reinforced its deployment in Lebanon by dozens of tanks in recent days. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports, quoting Monte Carlo radio, that the Fatah general staff in Damascus met for an emergency meeting last night which decided on general mobilization of the terrorists, ranks. Afterward, 'Arafat issued a declaration that his people will continue the bloodbath in Lebanon and that their road to victory will be paved with blood.

'Arafat accused the Phalangist commander Bashir al-Jumayyil of collaborating with Israel and with chief of staff Refa'el Eytan. According to the PLO leader the IDF has assisted the Phalangists in the battles which resulted in their victory over the tigers of Dani Sham'un.

At the same time it has been reported from southern Lebanon that many terrorists are fleeing from Tyre, Sidon and Ar-Rashidiyah after the shelling by Major Haddad's militia. In the shelling of Tyre and An-Nabatiyah, two people were killed and four were wounded.

Quiet prevailed in the Christian enclave in southern Lebanon today. The residents repaired damage caused by the shelling. The terrorists have meanwhile reconnected the electricity supply to Marj 'Uyun.

BUDGET PROBLEMS REPORTEDLY CURTAIL AIR FORCE CAPABILITY

TA161015 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Jul 80 p 2

[By Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] As a result of the latest round of budget cuts, Israeli Air Force pilots are flying less than their European and American--and often Arab--counterparts, according to IAF chief, Maj Gen David 'Ivri.

At a meeting with military correspondents in Tel Aviv yesterday on the occasion of Air Force Day (celebrations of which have been cancelled for budgetary reasons), 'Ivri said that flight training hours have been cut along with other economy measures. Because of the cuts, he said, the actual fighting capability of the air force might be affected.

He also revealed that the air force will be purchasing fewer F-18 fighters than had been decided after long and arduous negotiations with the government. The Air Force would have to extend the lives of its Phantoms and other aircraft for as long as possible, he said.

While the program for the Israeli-made Lavi fighter had not been affected by the budget cuts, he said that it had become very difficult to embark on any cohesive long-range planning in the light of day-by-day changes in the country's fiscal policy.

While Israel faced growing restrictions in training and building up its deterrent forces, he said, the Arab confrontation states were going through a period of unprecedented growth of their air fighting capabilities. The Syrians today possessed three times more anti-aircraft missiles than in 1973, and also have MiG-25's, the most sophisticated Soviet aircraft operating outside the Soviet Union.

Jordan and Iraq had both undergone qualitative revolutions in their early-warning and electronic capabilities, and most of the 14 advanced Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries purchased by Jordan were already operational, he reported. Iraq had also deployed MiG-23 planes at the H-3 airfield on the Jordanian border, clearly for possible use against Israel.

The Jordanian Air Force, which he termed highly competent, had, in addition to upgrading its anti-aircraft defenses and electronic capability, recently completed building three new airfields. Two of these Azrak and Jafer, situated opposite the Dead Sea and 'En Yahav respectively, were almost operational.

ADVANCED ISRAELI-MADE FUSE FOR MORTAR SHELLS REPORTED

TA160959 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 80 p 3

[By military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Excerpts] Israel's Telkoor Company has invented and is producing an advanced and sophisticated Israeli fuse, which is suitable for all mortars up to 160 mm, and which can serve simultaneously for dual-purpose operation--both as a percussion fuse on impact and as a proximity fuse causing an explosion above the target at a predetermined height, thus increasing the prospects for a hit.

The fuse is arousing interest in Western armies.

The development costs for the new fuse totaled about 60 million Israeli pounds in the course of about 3 years. The investments were made by Koor in cooperation with Soltam. The development project was headed by Engineer Yoram Oron. Six different patents were registered when the development stage was completed.

It should be noted that after its development the Israeli fuse underwent a series of tests for safety by both the U.S. Army and NATO. This fact shortened various processes in the negotiations with countries interested in purchasing it. Negotiations are now underway, and they include also the possibility of the sale of an entire production line for the fuse. Firing tests were also conducted for representatives of foreign armies. The price of the Israeli fuse is between \$100 and \$200.

As to the fuse's structure, Engineer Yoram Oron says that its central and key section is a miniature doppler radar. The radio waves emitted from it determine distance from the ground and flight speed. The height of the explosion may be predetermined from 20 meters down to a distance of just a few centimeters from the target.

In accordance with the calculations, a proximity fuse enhances the killing effect--in comparison with a bomb that goes off on impact--by 3 and sometimes even 13 times, with regard to soldiers in open trenches or in soft vehicles.

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ISRAEL

SECURITY SERVICES RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGES IN PASSPORTS

TA161201 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 16 Jul 80 p 1

[By Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] It was the security services that recommended the change in the Israeli passport, after cases were discovered of Israeli passports being forged by hostile organizations. This was learned from a senior source. The new passports will be issued this October.

In recent years thousands of Israeli passports have disappeared some of which have come into the hands of hostile organizations who carried out forgeries in them for their own purposes.

The new passports will be printed using a special technique which renders forgery difficult. Two of the passport's pages--those containing the bearer's personal details--will be coated with a special material.

LABOR PARTY'S PERES ON NRP ALLIANCE IN NEXT GOVERNMENT

TA162054 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] The Labor Party wants the NRP as a partner in the next coalition because the social and economic tasks it will have to shoulder require a government with broad shoulders, chairman of the Labor Party Shim'on Peres said in a meeting with the Young Generation of MAPAM this evening. Peres said he will be willing to give MAPAM the education portfolio when this party merges with the Labor Party. Our correspondent Gid'on Rotem brings further details on statements by MK Shim'on Peres: [begin recording]

[Rotem] According to Shim'on Peres, the NRP problem is its national stance. Prime Minister Begin, he says, is wearing the skullcap and Rabbi Druckman is holding the map. The Labor Party and the Alignment should insist on principles, but I am opposed to the idea of banning marriages for religious purposes, Shim'on Peres states, who is seeking a coalition that will be as broad as possible.

[Peres] In my opinion the tasks that we will have to face will be impossible, too heavy to bear, in the economic field as well as in the political one. In my opinion we will need a coalition with shoulders as broad as possible.

I do not see any political logic in handing over the NRP to Hachem on a silver platter. What for? After all, MAPAM members, not only members of the Labor Party, were sitting with the NRP in one government for many years. In my opinion the NRP is split, just like any other party, between what you perhaps call the dovish flank and the hawkish flank. I do not know who determined that the hawkish flank constitutes the majority. [end recording]

BRIEFS

EXECUTIVE JET EXPORTS--The executive jet Westwind II, manufactured by Israel Aircraft Industries has recently completed the procedures for licensing in the United States and Canada. This license allows the plane to be sold and operated in these countries, the U.S. license is also recognized in many other countries. To date, Israel has sold 185 Westwinds. Supply of the Westwind II, the improved model--of which 21 have so far been ordered--will begin in August. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Jul 80 p 14 TA]

ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL YOUTH, WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS FORMED

LD162055 [Editorial Report] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 1714 GMT on 16 July carries a 16-minute "Statement Issued by the PMAC on the Formation of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Youth Association, REYA." The statement commends the part played by youth in Ethiopia's development and, citing Chairman Mengistu's directive of last year on the formation of regional associations, it concludes:

"Convinced of the need to establish a nationwide association of the youth of socialist Ethiopia, which also embraces young Ethiopians abroad, and in response to the demands of the revolution's progress, the PMAC has decided that REYA be established at the national level."

This is followed by a 14-minute statement entitled "Statement Issued by the PMAC on the Formation of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Women's Association, REWA," which deplores the oppression of women in prerevolutionary Ethiopia and hails their current contribution, concluding: "Convinced that the women to revolutionary Ethiopia, who constitute half our social force, can unite and develop their creative ability in the protracted struggle of nation-building, step-up production in the interests of society and prepare to secure their liberation through their own nationwide association, the PMAC has decided that REWA be established."

DAMASCUS PAPER REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN ERITREA

JN171032 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 16 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Eritrea--A military spokesman of the Eritrean revolutionaries has stated that the Ethiopian occupation forces suffered heavy losses during the fierce battles which the revolution forces are waging against them in ('Adi Qartu), 15 kilometers away from the city of Mandafara in the Eritrean **highlands**.

The military spokesman announced that units from the revolutionaries confronted the Ethiopian occupation forces, which were attempting to break out of their camps in besieged Barentu, in the direction of the Eritrean forces' positions. The spokesman added that these battles led to killing and wounding scores of the Ethiopian occupation forces and that these forces retreated to their besieged camps.

The military spokesman announced that a group of the revolutionaries infiltrated the besieged city of (Bembina) and destroyed several of the vital installations which were used by the Ethiopians. The spokesman added that this group returned safely to base.

In another development, the Tigray **revolutionaries** killed and wounded more than 300 soldiers from the Ethiopian occupation forces during a 9-hour purging operation, which was carried out in the city of Aksum last Saturday.

A statement issued in Tegre stated that a force of the revolutionaries managed to control the city after killing and wounding several personnel from the Ethiopian Army forces which were controlling the city.

The statement added: The revolutionaries confronted three reinforcements units which were dispatched by the Ethiopian occupation forces during the revolutionaries' withdrawal. Six personnel were captured.

SOMALI NATIONALISTS REPORT 10 JULY MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD151322 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 15 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The Somali-Abo freedom fighters killed 48 black Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many others at (Barsamo), in Sidamo region, on 10 July 1980. During the fighting, the freedom fighters also captured 14 AK rifles.

On the same day, in another engagement at (Gorahbul), the Abyssinians lost 31 soldiers, with many wounded.

'Recent' Victory

LD161150 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 16 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Some 97 Abyssinian soldiers were killed and many others wounded by the Somali Abo freedom fighters at (Arorest), in Sidamo Province, recently. The freedom fighters also seized 76 AK rifles and much equipment from the enemy. They also recovered many head of cattle which the enemy had stolen from the people.

UGANDA

ALIMADI CONDEMNS ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF TERRITORIES

LD161300 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has pledged Uganda's full support to the Palestinian cause championed by the PLO which Uganda recognizes as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Addressing the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers in Amman, Jordan, Mr Otema Alimadi stressed that Uganda does not accept the pretence of any country to speak for the Palestinians in negotiations leading to a peaceful settlement.

He said Uganda believes that no just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem is possible without the sole and equal participation of the PLO in the peace-making process. To us, he declared, any attempt to bring about peace in the Middle East without the full participation of the PLO is meaningless. He added that after the failure of the efforts of the big powers to solve this thorny problem of Palestine and Jerusalem. [sentence as heard]

He said it is the duty of members of the organization to continue material and moral support to the PLO to enable them to intensify their effective struggle against the barbaric and atrocious activities being carried out by Israel in the occupied Arab territories. The minister also urged the Islamic Conference to take urgent and concrete measures to implement the resolutions which had been adopted at the various meetings of the organization to solve the Palestinian problem.

Israeli terrorist efforts to assassinate the Arab mayors in occupied Arab territories, he said, should be condemned in the strongest possible terms by all peace-loving people in the world. He warned that the Israeli horrifying measures to eliminate top Palestinian personalities will not end the patriotic struggle of the Palestinians. Instead, he said, it will keep the Palestinian liberation struggle even more fierce and zealous.

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EAST AFRICA

ALIMADI MEETS LIBYAN DELEGATION, CALLS FOR STRONGER TIES

LD161308 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Jul 80 EA

[Text] A meeting between Ugandan officials and the visiting Libyan delegation opened in Kampala today.

In his opening speech, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, called on the meeting to lay emphasis on the strengthening of the relationship between Uganda and Libya.

During the session, the leader of the Libyan delegation, Mr Ashur (Agrinubi), disclosed that Libya is ready to cooperate with any government which will be voted to power by the people of Uganda, and it will also invest money in various fields possible.

The meeting is also being attended by representatives from the Libyan bank, Uganda airlines and other companies here in which Libya had shares.

COMMISSION RESCINDS AMIN DECREES ON PROPERTY TRANSFERS

LD162013 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The Military Commission has decided that any Ugandan citizen, including citizens of Asian and European origin, whose property was taken when Amin declared his economic war in 1972, or at any time during Amin's regime, is free to claim it back on producing documentary and other properly supported evidence. This decision was made by the Military Commission at its meeting held yesterday, while considering matters relating to the buildings being looked after by the custodian board.

The commission also directed that buildings originally owned by Ugandan citizens, sold to other Ugandans by order of Amin's regime, would be returned to their original owners. This directive also covers buildings whose leases and other documents of ownership had been transferred into the names of the new buyers. Such transfers should be regarded as null and void.

The Military Commission further decided that buildings which were not originally owned by Ugandan citizens, but sold by the regime to Amin's supporters, should (?be returned) to the custodian board. Such sales are regarded as null and void.

It also directs that all purchases in the custodian board buildings made during Amin's regime should be renegotiated and, in addition, all buildings orginally under the custodian board and given free to certain individuals, all concerned have to renegotiate [words indistinct] ownership of the buildings purported to have been given up. The commission noted that most of the buildings had been greatly undervalued and directed that they should be properly evaluated.

In conclusion, the Military Commission directs the minister of lands and natural resources to ensure these decisions are implemented with immediate effect, adding that action should be taken to either amend or repeal all those Amin's decrees covering all the transactions mentioned above.

CONGO

MOZAMBIQUE's CHISSANO ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB162000 Paris AFP in French 1648 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 16 Jul (AFP)--The Congolese minister of foreign affairs and co-operation, Mr Pierre Nze, was invited by his Mozambique counterpart to go on an official visit to Mozambique. This was indicated in the final communique issued on Monday in Brazzaville following the visit of Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the Mozambique foreign affairs minister. The two sides, the communique points out, agreed on the need to sign an agreement of friendship and cooperation and pledged their determination to implement the agreements already signed by the two countries.

Talks between the two delegations were especially centered on the draft rules of procedure of the Congo-Mozambique joint commission and on the international situation. The two delegations in particular noted the deterioration of international relations. They devoted special attention to the Chadian conflict and the situation in southern Africa, in the SDAR and in the Indian Ocean.

With respect to the Chadian issue, the communique notes that the two sides uphold the resolutions adopted at the 17th summit of the OAU in Freetown.

The head of the Mozambique delegation, Mr Joaquim Chissano, was received in audience by the Congolese head of state to whom he conveyed a message from his president, Mr Samora Machel.

GABON

FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION DEPART FOR SENEGAL

AB161928 Liberville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Gabonese minister of foreign affairs, Mr Martin Bongo, left Libreville this morning for Senegal. In the Senegalese capital, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation will lead the delegation of our country at the deliberations of the Gabon-Senegal joint commission. The deliberations will take place from 16 to 20 July.

BRIEFS

NEW BELGIAN AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE--Kinshasa, 14 Jul (AZAP)--On Monday morning at 0930, the founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, received the credentials of the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium, Mr Jean-Paul Van Bellinghen, at his presidential retreat at Mont-Ngaliema, in the presence of the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond and the director of the office of the president, Citizen Niny Mahidaka Ngimbi. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1204 GMT 14 Jul 80 AB]

GHANA

LIMANN REGRETS SQUANDERING OF FOREIGN EARNINGS

AB160931 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Hilla Limann, has explained that one of the aims of the budget is to reverse the situation whereby parasites in the productive sectors of the economy shoulder very little percentage of the tax burden. He pointed out that whereas only a small section of the population is engaged in activities that generate any foreign money, a large section of the population indulges in lifestyles that merely squander the productive resources of the few.

Dr Limann was speaking at the Castle when a delegation of chief farmers of the cocoa, coffee and shea nut farmers association called on him after their return from a 1-week study tour of France and the Ivory Coast. The president regretted that over the years many Ghanaians dissipated the nation's foreign earnings on frivolous travels overseas at the expense of farmers and those who work hard to generate the nation's resources.

Briefing the president on the tour, the leader of the delegation, Nana Owusu (Djen), said the Ivory Coast has achieved progress in agriculture because of the peace and stability that prevail in that country and which enable the nation's rulers to embark on long-term measures. He therefore called on Ghanaians to ensure that the governments are given the opportunity to rule in an atmosphere of peace and stability so that they can plan the national economy.

GUINEA

MINISTERS DISCUSS RELATIONS, COOPERATION WITH USSR

AB161756 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] As we said earlier, the large delegation of the state and party which went to Moscow returned to Conakry on Sunday, 13 July 1980. This delegation, which was led by Comrade Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing, state lands and urbanism, also included Comrade N'famata Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of energy and the Konkoure Dam project; Comrade Lansane Diane, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of the People's Army; Comrade Abdoulaye Diao Baloe, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of domestic trade; as well as other officials of our party and state.

During its stay in the USSR the Guinean delegation held several meetings and talks with ministers and experts. These meetings and talks concluded with the signing of a draft agreement on Friday, 11 July at the office of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in the presence of the two delegations and numerous journalists.

In the speeches that they made on this occasion the two delegation heads warmly expressed their satisfaction with the frank atmosphere in which the negotiations were carried out and the outcome of these negotiations. The first speech was made by Comrade Morozov, 1st deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

[Begin recording] We have just signed a draft agreement with our comrade minister which defines the practical steps to be taken in the future development of economic and technical cooperation between our two countries. Our cooperation has a long history behind it; it is a fruitful history which contributes towards the economic development of our two countries.

I would like to stress the fact that during your stay in Moscow we managed to discuss all the problems concerned with the future development of our cooperation in the economic and technical fields. We discussed all the problems connected with the increase in the production of the (Toumbia) [word indistinct] complex as well as problems connected with the increase in its [word indistinct].

The talks, which were based on the development of commercial exchanges between our countries, were successful. Finally, during your stay in Moscow we were able to discuss problems of interest to both parties. I would like to seize this opportunity to repeat that the USSR Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the people of our country follow the evolution of the Guinean people and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea with a lot of sympathy and interest, in their efforts toward the consolidation of their economic independence and the establishment of a society free from all forms of exploitation.

The visit of the delegation which you are leading, Comrade Diakite, will be very useful to the future development of the ties between our two countries. I would like to reassure you, Comrade Diakite, that the Soviet organizations will do their utmost to implement in a full and timely manner the commitments taken within the framework of our cooperation.

I wish to thank all members of the Guinean delegation and you especially, Comrade Minister, for your constructive approach to all the problems that we had to discuss, which made possible the results achieved. We have reason to be proud of carrying out the mission we were assigned by our respective central committees and of devising concrete measures aimed at further strengthening the cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

In reply to this speech, Comrade Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing, town planning and state lands, said the following:

[Begin recording] Comrade leader of the Soviet delegation, comrade Soviet officials, comrades: When the supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Sekou Toure, sent this delegation here, he urged us to aim at one goal. First, we have to increase our mutual understanding and strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Guinea. The friendship and solidarity established ages ago are based on common ideals of peace, independence and solidarity. Thanks to your understanding, Mr President, thanks to the contribution of your colleagues as well, and to the understanding of the senior officials whom we have the honor to meet, we leave here fully satisfied because the assigned goal has been reached.

As a matter of fact, if this goal had not been achieved, we would not have organized this ceremony today on the occasion of the signing of protocols and agreements on cooperation between our two countries. These agreements are undoubtedly a landmark in the process of our development. When these agreements are implemented, [words indistinct] will reach a more important volume and the interests of our two countries will be served. The trade protocol signed this morning by my colleague, the minister of trade, is also seen as a mark of our desire to develop our commercial exchanges.

Comrade President, we have already said that the friendship between our two countries has a long rich history. The Soviet Union and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea share common responsibility in the promotion of friendship among the Soviet and African peoples. In placing both countries in the vanguard of this friendship, (?especially) among our two peoples, we are certain that we have only followed the course of history.

The People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea is one of those African countries that pride themselves upon and glory in having always taken the lead in the struggle for the independence and freedom of the peoples.

In the economic sector, Guinea is very lucky to have large quantities of mineral resources, [words indistinct]. We have the largest deposits of bauxite in the world--over 14 billion tons have been discovered so far--deposits of uranium, diamonds, chrome, manganese etc [end recording]

SPECIAL DPRK ENVOY ARRIVES FOR TALKS 15 JUL

AB160900 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and the special envoy of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arrived in Conakry on Tuesday 15 July 1980 at (?0900) by the regular Aeroflot flight.

Comrade Yi Chang-son was welcomed on arrival at Conakry airport by Comrade Mamady Keita, member of the National Political Bureau, minister of higher education and scientific research, minister of state, member of the Central Committee and commissioner general for youth, art and sports.

In a statement made on his arrival, President Kim Il-song's special envoy conveyed friendly greetings from the Korean people to the Guinean people and expressed his thanks for the brotherly welcome accorded him.

On relations between our two countries, President Kim Il-song's special envoy said that although Korea and Guinea are far apart geographically, for a long time the two countries have been nurturing solid cordial ties and they have been struggling together against imperialism and colonialism. Throughout the years, Comrade Yi Chang-son added, the relations between our two countries which [words indistinct] for the harmonious development of our people have been strengthened and have taken a new stride with the meeting in 1979 between Supreme Leader of the Revolution Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Finally, in his statement President Kim Il-song's special envoy expressed his satisfaction with the brilliant victories scored by the militant Guinean people under the banner of the Democratic Party of Guinea and our state, and expressed the firm conviction (?that his visit to our country) will contribute toward the strengthening and broadening of the foundations of cooperation between the Korean and Guinean peoples and between all peoples in general.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DOE TO VISIT USSR

AB161932 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The chairman of the People's Redemption Council and head of state of Liberia, Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe has accepted an invitation from President Leonid Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union. The announcement of Sergeant Doe's visit to Russia was contained in a Foreign Ministry release today. The release did not indicate the date of the visit. Master-Sergeant Doe will be the first Liberian leader to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union since diplomatic relations between Liberia and the Soviet Union were established in 1972.

STUDENT KILLED, FOUR INJURED AT RECEPTION FOR GENERAL

AB160908 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] A student was killed and four persons injured in a shooting incident at the city hall where a reception was being held in honor of PRC [People's Redemption Council] Cochairman Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen in Greenville in Sinoe County.

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WEST AFRICA

According to Paul Allen (Wiye), PRC press coordinator, the dead man was identified as Victor (Wulu) and those injured were George (Para), Joshua (Jebe), Philip (Cole) and Gabriel Doe. A staff sergeant in the army, John (Cadier), has been arrested in connection with the shooting.

Meanwhile, General Weh Syen has expressed regret over the incident and assured the people in Sinoe County that Sergeant (Cadier) would be brought to justice.

WITNESS TELLS MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF 'SECRET MEETINGS'

AB160912 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] A prosecution witness yesterday told the people's special military tribunal that Gen Rudolf Kolako always (?changed) with Col Arthur Bedel during working hours to hold secret meetings with civilians at unknown places. The witness, Deputy Chief of Staff Maj Gen Arthur (Capeh), said during the crisis of an alleged planned countercoup all members of the special staff at the Defense Ministry were instructed to work 24 hours around the clock. But General Kolako defied the instruction. General Kolako and Colonel Bedel are among nine army officers facing trial for allegedly plotting to overthrow the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government. They were arrested on May 14.

The witness said General Kolako and Colonel Bedel were always in the company of Mr James Dennis, brother of the late foreign minister, and Mrs (Estrade Bernard) as well as a member of the (Hutton) family. The deputy chief of staff told the tribunal that whenever General Kolako called Colonel Bedel over his radio set at night to meet him, (Capeh) would interrupt and ask where, but General Kolako always gave him false locations.

NIGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS RELATIONS WITH LIBERIA

AB170735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Nigeria has given the conditions under which she will restore the size of her embassy in Monrovia, Liberia. Speaking on a BBC program in London, the minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, explained that Nigeria would not do this until Liberia publicly cleared her of all allegations. He also explained why Liberia was prevented from attending the OAU economic summit in Lagos in May this year. The minister stressed that Nigeria had to make a choice between the sensitivity of the country and breaking up the OAU summit, which affected the economic interests of 50 African states.

BRIEFS

BENIN-CZECHOSLOVAKIA COOPERATION--Cotonou, 15 Jul (AFP)--A contract for the joint construction of a plant for manufacturing carbonated drinks in Benin was signed on Tuesday by the Beninese minister of industry, mines and power, Mr Barthelemy Ouhens, for Benin and the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in Lagos, Mr Dusan Mitterbach, for the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. This plant, which, it is estimated, will cost about CFA Fr5 billion, will be built at Abomey (150 km from Cotonou). It is estimated that it will begin operating by July 1983. [Paris AFP in French 1618 GMT 15 Jul 80 AB]

IVORY COAST-ARGENTINA TRADE--The Ivory Coast commerce minister and the Argentine ambassador signed a trade agreement on 10 July on behalf of their respective governments. Under the agreement, Argentina will benefit from reduced customs duties, enabling it to increase its exports to the Ivory Coast. To date the Ivory Coast imports more than 18,000 tons of meat annually from Argentina. Benefitting from the same preferential tariff, the Ivory Coast will also export some of its main products, especially cocoa, to Argentina. [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN 12 Jul 80 p 3 AB]

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK

LD161000 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 16 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Here is a communique issued by the Ministry of Defense:

Having been forced by our glorious FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] to abandon in disarray the Province of Cunene, the racist South African forces turned the focus of their aggression against the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] in the Province of Cuando Cubango.

On 12 July 1980, at about 1300, the racist and fascist troops from Pretoria launched a large-scale attack against the head office of Calai municipality, close to the Namibian border. However, the military unit of our glorious FAPLA stationed in Calai repulsed the further aggression killing (?six) racist soldiers, sinking two boats used in the crossing of the Cubango River and neutralizing the attempt to occupy Calai.

The racist Pretoria forces, who since 13 July have been strengthen their forces in (Rompi), near Calai, were observed by our reconnaissance groups at 1300 transporting metal bridges on five trucks to the place where the Cubango and Cafulo river meet, indicating that a new attack was to take place on our positions in Calai.

We make public this attempt (?to attack) our sovereignty and reveal to international public opinion the aggressive and belicose attacks carried out by the racist South African regime against the PRA. The glorious FAPLA, the armed wing of the Angolan people, is able to repulse such aggression, in defense of the territorial integrity of our fatherland.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Issued by the office of the Ministry of Defense, Luanda, 15 July 1980, year of the first party extraordinary congress and creation of the People's Assembly.

Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, colonel

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH LAOS

AB161140 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The people's Republic of Angola and the Lao People's Democratic Republic decided on 12 July to establish diplomatic relations in order to develop the ties of friendship between their two peoples and promote the cooperation between them. These relations will be based on mutual respect, national sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each state.

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH ZAIRE, CONGO

LD162029 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mozambique and Zaire have signed a general agreement on economic, technical, scientific and sociocultural cooperation following the visit to Zaire by Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. A communique issued at the end of the visit stated that the agreement had laid foundations for the development and strengthening of fraternal and friendly ties between the two countries. A Mozambique-Zaire joint commission, which will supervise the implementation of the agreement, particularly in the fields of railways, harbors and trade, was also established.

Joaquim Chissano held talks with his Zairian counterpart Karl-i-Bond Nguza, during which they discussed the international situation, with particular reference to Southern Africa. The Mozambique head of diplomacy was also received by President Mobutu Sese Seko. At the invitation of his Congolese counterpart, the Mozambique foreign minister also visited the People's Republic of the Congo, where he delivered a message from President Samora Machel to President Denis Sassou-N'guesso.

The final communique issued at the end of his visit to the People's Republic of the Congo stated that Joaquim Chissano had held talks with Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze, during which they discussed cooperation between the Frelimo party and the Congolese Labor Party. They also signed a program of cooperation for 1989-81 within the context of strengthening relations between the two countries. They also discussed the international situation.

Our country's foreign minister laid a wreath at the tomb of the late President Marien Ngouabi.

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORT URGES 'STABLE AND SOUND RELATIONS' WITH ZIMBABWE

LD151240 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Unrest in Zimbabwe is not in the interests of South Africa, which is why South Africa should endeavor, as far as possible, to maintain stable and sound relations with her neighbor state. This view is expressed in the latest bulletin of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria. It said there were indications that the internal situation in Zimbabwe had begun to deteriorate as a result of economic problems, differences between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, and the resignation of whites from Zimbabwean security forces.

The bulletin said these problems could lead to greater communist involvement in the country because Mr Nkomo would probably go to Russia and Mr Mugabe to China for aid and support. South Africa should be careful not to overact to the political utterances of Zimbabwean leaders. South Africa should differentiate clearly between facts and appearances, keeping in mind that many of the political statements were being made for the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and other black states. The institute said, however, that if Zimbabwe began to allow terrorists to establish themselves on its territory for attacks on South Africa, South Africa would be obliged to take action.

OPPOSITION SCORES MAKEUP OF PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

LD152306 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The leader of the South African opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, has commented on the composition of the proposed Presidential Council in South Africa. Addressing the Durban Press Club, he said that by excluding the blacks--the vast majority of the population--from the council, the government excluded the very people who are needed to bring about systematic and evolutionary reforms. He said South Africa was making the same mistake as the shah of Iran had made. The shah, he said, had tried to keep the political system intact by military means and at the same time he tried to bring about economic and social reforms. South Africa, Dr Slabbert said, should learn a lesson from the shah's mistakes and should anticipate the political consequences if it wished to bring about economic and social reforms.

ZIMBABWE

CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED IN SALISBURY WITH FRG

LD161554 Hamburg DPA in German 1439 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Salisbury--The Zimbabwe Government today termed West German development aid for the country and the speedy implementation of Bonn's promises of aid as exemplary. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Finance Minister Enos Nkala described the German credit of DM50 million as an important contribution toward the country's reconstruction after it became independent in April following 8 years of civil war.

A government agreement to this effect was signed in Salisbury today by Minister for Economic Cooperation Rainer Offergeld and Finance Minister Nkala. The money will be used mainly for the reconstruction of the tribal regions, the populations of which were moved to other parts of the country during the civil war and who now pose serious economic problems for the government.

"If you come back in a year's time you will see what progress we have made with your help", stated Finance Minister Nkala. Prior to the signing, Offergeld held a 1-hour meeting with Prime Minister Mugabe. Mugabe took this opportunity to stress the need for German [FRG] investments. With regard to Bonn's policy in southern Africa, Mugabe said that the efforts of the five western countries--the United States, Canada, the Federal Republic, France and Great Britain--to secure Namibia's peaceful path to independence with the participation of all political forces were strongly supported by Zimbabwe.

Offergeld handed Mugabe a message from Chancellor Schmidt, in which the chancellor praised the political achievements of the Mugabe government and offered extended co-operation between Bonn and Salisbury. According to Offergeld, the federal government supports Zimbabwe's application to join the World Bank.

Offergeld added that Salisbury is interested in the continuation of the German program of stipends for young Zimbabweans and in cooperating in the raw materials sphere.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY LEAVES MOZAMBIQUE--The Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Petr Yevsyukov, was received on Wednesday by President Samora Machel, to whom he bade farewell at the end of his tour of duty in the Peoples Republic of Mozambique. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Jul 80 LD/EA]